Morning Oregonian.

VOL XIII PORTLAND, OREGON TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1873. NO 96

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The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED BY

THE OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE DAILY OREGONIAN is published every day, and delivered by carriers to subscribers at Seventy-five cents per week. Single copies, Five Cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the United States, in advance; One year, $10 per annum; Six months, $5; Three months, $2 50. For less than three months, Ten Cents per week.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, a large sheet containing the cream of the Daily, will be published every Thursday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the United States, in advance, at $3 per annum; $1 50 for six months, $1 for three months.

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Advertisements inserted in the Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly at the following rates: One square (ten lines or less) one week, $2 50; each subsequent week, $1 50; one square one month, $8; each subsequent month, $5; one square three months, $20; one square six months, $30; one square twelve months, $50. Yearly advertisements, with changes, as follows: One square, first week, $50; each subsequent week, $1 50; one square one month, $75; each subsequent month, $5; one square three months, $200; one square six months, $300; one square twelve months, $500. Special notices, one square, first week, $5; each subsequent week, $2 50; one square one month, $10; each subsequent month, $7 50; one square three months, $30; one square six months, $50; one square twelve months, $75. Business cards, not exceeding one square, $10 per month. Cards of Professional Men, $5 per month. Marriages and Deaths, Ten Cents per line. Reading notices, Twenty Cents per line. Local notices, Fifteen Cents per line. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Address, THE OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Oregon.

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OFFICE—OAK AND PINE STREETS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office—Over Portland Hotel, Portland, Oregon.

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Office—Ankeny's Block, N. W. cor. Washington and First sts., Portland, Oregon.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office—Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Portland, Oregon.

FRANK L. SCOTT

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Corner First and Morrison Sts.

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Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, etc.

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C. A. BURCHARDT.

Portland, May 1, 1873. a4dtf

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PARLORS, SALOONS, ETC., NEATLY done. The cheapest and best paper-hanging in the city. Apply at THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT STORE. m13dtf

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OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

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NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY May 1st, the steamer

E. N. COOKE

Will LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 A. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE

Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.

Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A. M., connecting at Canemah with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.

THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co. at REDUCED RATES.

All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE

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J. D. HILES, Agent.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

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BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.

FOR LEWISTON—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M.

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J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

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WILL LEAVE FLANDER'S WHARF EVERY

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FOR CLATSKANIE AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No wastage or breakage. B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

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THE STEAMER CALLIOPE will leave the American Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock, for the Lower Columbia, touching at all way landings, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage apply on board. m14

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Apply to the Captain or on board. m14tf

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OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:15 A.M.	Salem	7:15 P.M.
Roseburg	5:15 A.M.	Portland	4:30 P.M.

Passenger Trains (with Passenger Coaches attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between

PORTLAND AND JUNCTION

as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:15 A.M.	Junction	5:30 P.M.
Junction	5:45 A.M.	Portland	2:30 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office, Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.

Stock will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.

H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.

J. C. MAIDEN, Asst. Supt. R. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO

WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from

PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH

Connecting at Corvallis with Stages for Yaquina Bay; at St. Joseph for all points South and West; at Sheridan, Dayton, Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.
St. Joseph	10:00 A. M.	Portland	6:00 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	12:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	6:00 P. M.

Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.

J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent. J. C. MILDEBATH, Gen'l Sup't.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Central Iowa Short Line

OVERLAND ROUTE,

With its Connections East and West, is the

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route

BETWEEN THE

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Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS, making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO

With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North and South.

The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are run built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.

Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon,

And at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.

Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO PERSON is authorized to make contracts, or collect bills, or do any business for Stimson & Co., (signed in the lumberin and saw-mill business) except D. S. Stimpson and he alone is the only person authorized to do business for said firm, or sign the firm's name, by which the said firm will be responsible.

STIMSON & CO.

Portland, April 7, 1873. a8dtf

DECISION IN THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT BY JUDGE DEADY.

Richard Fitzpatrick v. Andrew Dubois, Benjamin F. Hall, Joseph Smith & Benjamin Brown—In Equity, No. 150.

A "settlement" under the Donation act (9 Stat., 497), consisted of the selection and occupation of a particular tract of the public lands with intent to acquire the same, and due notice thereof to the Surveyor General or other proper officer, but when such notice was given, it related back to the commencement of such occupation, unless the same was prior to the passage of the act.

The Donation act was a present grant to the settler thereunder, but the completion of "a settlement" upon the tract claimed was a condition precedent to the vesting of any estate or interest in the land, in such settler.

From June, 1845, until March, 1851, Dubois and wife occupied a land claim; in June, 1851, Dubois obtained a divorce from his wife, and in September of the same year notified and proved up on such land claim, and subsequently obtained a patent for 320 acres thereof. *Held*, that no right or interest in said land had vested in Dubois or his wife at the date of the divorce, and that thereafter Dubois was only entitled to claim and take a donation as a single man, and that his former wife was not entitled to any share or part thereof.

DEADY, J.—*Monday, May 26, 1873.*

This suit was commenced on May 30, 1872, and is brought to "declare and establish" the rights of the parties thereto, in and to a certain tract of land, described in the Bill as Claim 98, containing 321.80 acres, and situated in Marion county, and to procure a partition thereof. The defendants answered the Bill, except Dubois, who made default.

On February 17, 1873 the cause was heard and submitted on the Bill, answers, replications and proofs.

A large portion of the evidence taken in the cause is irrelevant and incompetent, but the material facts are not seriously disputed. They appear to be as follows:

In 1840 the defendant, Andrew Dubois, and Margaret, his wife, were settled upon a land claim of 640 acres which included the premises in controversy. In 1843 said Margaret died, and in 1845, said Andrew married one Josette , now Josette Jeffries, and thenceforth, they two resided on said land claim until March, 1851, when said Josette left the bed and board of said Andrew. On June 9, 1852, said Andrew duly obtained a divorce from said Josette, who in June, 1853, was married to Edward Jeffries, with whom she still lives.

In September, 1852, said Andrew notified as a married settler upon said land claim under Section 4 of the Donation Act of September 27, 1850, and made proof of the required residence and cultivation thereon and of his marriage with his first wife, Margaret. On October 31, 1864 the Register and Receiver issued a certificate for the Claim to said Andrew and Margaret. Upon examination of the matter in the General Land Office, it appearing that said Margaret had died before the Donation Act, and therefore was not entitled to land under it, the Register and Receiver, under the direction of said office, issued a corrected certificate in favor of said Andrew as a single man for 320 acres, upon which, on June 16, 1868, a patent was issued to him for the premises in controversy.

Subsequently Josette made a claim in the local land office to the one-half of said claim upon the ground that she was the lawful wife of said Andrew from January, 1845, to March, 1852. Thereupon, said patent was withheld from delivery, and a hearing of the parties had before the Register and Receiver, who decided in favor of Josette. This decision was reversed in the General Land Office upon the ground that, although Josette had an undoubted "right to one-half of the claim in her own right, which she could have disposed of in any manner she saw fit," yet she had lost it by abandonment and "disclaimer of any right therein."

The defendants—Hall, Smith and Brown—are American citizens and in possession of the premises, and claim title thereto as sole tenants in fee, by virtue of sales and conveyances thereof by defendant Dubois in the year 1855 and 1856, as follows: Hall of 100 acres; Smith of 170 acres, and Brown of 50 acres.

On May 6, 1872, the said Edward and Josette Jeffries executed a conveyance of the premises to the complainant, who is a subject of Great Britain.

Upon this state of facts, counsel for the complainant maintains that Dubois and Josette, being husband and wife at the passage of the Donation act of September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., 497,) and then settled upon the land in question, the title thereto vested in them immediately, as tenants in common, subject to the performance of the *subsequent* conditions of notification and proof of residence and cultivation; and that it being the duty of the husband to notify the Surveyor-General of the precise tract claimed under the law, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the act, so as to entitle himself and wife to a patent for the donation, the failure to obtain a patent to the whole 640 acres settled upon is the fault of the former and not the latter, and the consequent loss must at least be borne by the husband equally with the wife, and therefore she is entitled to an undivided half of the 320 acres described in the patent.

On the other hand, counsel for the defendants insists that the performance of all the duties imposed upon the settler by the Donation Act, are conditions *precedent* to the vesting of title in him, and therefore no estate vests in the settler or his wife until the making of the notification and completion of the four years residence and cultivation required by the act, and that Dubois being a single man when he made his notification was not entitled to take or claim a donation for his late wife Josette, or any one but himself.

The provisions of the Donation act bearing upon the question are as follows: Section 4 enacts—

That there shall be and *hereby is granted* to every white settler or occupant of the public lands * * * now residing in said Territory, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half-section, or 320 acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, * * * the quantity of one section or 640 acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right, and the Surveyor General shall designate the part enuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office."

Section 6 requires—

"That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor General to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts claimed by them respectively, under this law."

Section 7 requires—

That within twelve months from the survey of the settlement, when the latter is the second in point of time, the settler must make proof before the proper officer, "that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late provisional government or not, shall prove in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act," and upon such proof being made, such officer shall issue a certificate "setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled."

In Chapman vs. School District, 1 Deady, 115, this Court held that section 4 of the Donation act "is a grant in the present and gives the fee simple to every settler who avails himself of its provisions from the date of his settlement, but until the completion of the subsequent conditions of residence and cultivation and proof thereof, it is an estate upon condition—what is known at common law as a base or conditional fee subject to be defeated or lost by a failure to perform the conditions upon which it is held. But it is an estate in fee nevertheless, and upon the completion of the residence and cultivation of other conditions, it becomes absolute and unqualified."

Thus far, this ruling has been followed and is therefore, in this Court, the law of this case. According to it the title—the estate in fee in the lands—vests in the settler from the date of his settlement and the conditions of residence and cultivation are subsequent and no precedent.

But the case does not decide what constitutes a settlement, or whether the notification of "the precise tract claimed" is a condition precedent or subsequent to the taking effect of the grant. *Precedent* conditions are such as must happen or be performed before the estate can vest or be enlarged; *subsequent* are such, by the failure or non-performance of which an estate already vested may be defeated. 2 Black. Com., 154.

The case turns upon the determination of this question. For if the *settlement*, in contemplation of the act, was commenced while Josette was the wife of Andrew, then the right to the donation in equal parts was vested in the settler and his wife, and the subsequent divorce in no way affected it. The act imposed no duty upon the wife in connection with the land. The right to make the location and settlement is given to the husband, and the corresponding duty of performing the conditions is imposed upon him, and if he chose to complete the residence and cultivation and make proof thereof, notwithstanding the divorce, the effect of such compliance with the act enures to the benefit of the wife as well as himself.

In Fields vs. Squires, 1 Deady, 377, it was held that. "The settlement of a married man is intended for the benefit of his wife as well as himself, to enable her to obtain her equal share of the bounty of the grantor. A married man may occupy less land than the law permits. He may have good reasons for so doing. A particular half section may be deemed of more value than any whole one, open to settlement. In this respect the Act commits the interest of the wife to the judgment and thrift of the husband. But he cannot change the law and elect to take as a single man to the exclusion of the wife. The exclusive power of the husband is confined to the selection and location of the land. In any event *the land embraced in the settlement, whether a whole section or less, is granted to the husband and wife in equal parts.*"

Mere, indefinite occupancy of the public lands did not constitute any one "a settler" nor make "a settlement" thereon under the Donation act. Such occupation must be upon a particular tract, having the form or boundaries required by the act, and with the intent to acquire the same.

Neither did residence and cultivation, however commenced or prolonged, bring a party within the purview of the act, so as to vest in him any estate or interest in the land. Notice to the Surveyor General of "the precise tract claimed," was the first act which brought the occupant within the operation of the law. By this means he signified his intention to avail himself of the benefits of the act, and his acceptance of the proffered grant. Thereafter, but not before, the grant was located and confined to the land described in the notification, unless, as was the practice, the settler had leave to withdraw his notification and abandon that location.

This notification by the occupant, was what constituted him "a settler" and his occupation thereby became "a settlement" under the act, as well as in fact. Doubtless it should be held to relate back to the beginning of his occupation, or to the passage of the act, when the occupation commenced prior thereto. But without this notification the occupant could never acquire any legal relation to the land, or the Government be deprived of its ownership thereof.

In this respect the Donation act is unlike the grants in the cases cited by counsel for complainants—namely, Rutherford v. Green's Heirs, 2 Wheat., 196, The Fremont Case, 17 How., 557, Hornsby v. United States, 10 Wal., 235. In all these cases there was a grant of a specific quantity of land within certain exterior limits to a particular person. The courts held that such grants passed a present interest to the grantee, as against the Government, subject to the right of the latter to locate the grant within the exterior limits according to the terms thereof, and the general law upon the subject. In the language of the cases the general gift then became a particular one.

But here the grantee is not named, otherwise than as one included within a description of a class of persons who may take, and the selection and notice to the grantor of the precise tract claimed depended upon the former, and involved in fact his acceptance of the proffered grant.

It follows from these premises that the act of notification is a condition precedent to the vesting in the occupant of any estate or interest in the land.

Apply this conclusion to the case at bar. On June 9, 1852, when Andrew was divorced from Josette he was a mere occupant of the public lands. Whether he should become "a settler" thereon and a donee under the act of the land occupied by him, depended upon his election to notify thereon within the time limited by the act. Josette could not compel him to notify, nor while she was his wife could she receive a donation otherwise than through her husband's acceptance of the proposed grant. But before he notified he had ceased to be a married man and she was no longer his wife. He was only entitled thereafter to take as a single man. His former wife was now a *feme sole* and entitled to become a settler in her own right. Silver vs. Ladd, 7 Wal, 226. Although as a matter of fact Dubois did notify as a married man upon the whole section, he had no right to do so, and was finally held by the Land Department to be a single man, and allowed a donation accordingly.

It is a proposition too plain for argument, that Josette could not, after the divorce, acquire any right or interest in this land *as the wife* of Andrew. That relation then came to an end and she could *acquire* nothing in that character thereafter. Neither did she acquire any such right before the divorce unless Andrew did. But as has been shown, the notification being a condition precedent to the vesting of any estate in the premises in Andrew, he acquired none, until September, 1852, some months after the divorce.

Josette, never having acquired any interest in the premises, because no estate therein was vested in either her or Andrew prior to their divorce, her vendee, the complainant has none, and his Bill, being therefore without equity, is dismissed.

J. H. Woodward, for complainant.

Reuben P. Boise, for defendant.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes:

Montgomery Blair states that Chief Justice Chase, Gideon Welles and himself had a conference in relation to the glorification of Seward in Charles Francis Adam's oration. He says that the part of Adam's oration which shows that Seward was the master spirit of Lincoln's administration was prepared by Thurlow Weed. So far from this being the truth, Seward was overruled by Lincoln in almost every important particular. Blair has agreed to prepare a statement of facts, which was to be signed by Welles and Chase, and this paper Mr. Blair will probably publish shortly over his own signature. Simon Cameron, the only other member of Lincoln's Cabinet living, always stood by Seward, to whom he owed his appointment as Secretary of War. When he was there the other day at the funeral of Mr. Chase, he admitted that Mr. Adams was greatly mistaken in assigning so important a part to Mr. Seward.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO MAY 25.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Durell Still Grinding.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Attorney General received a dispatch yesterday, stating that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided two cases of contest for office under the intrusion act, in favor of Kellogg officers.

The Treasury.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day, was: currency, $4,374,609; coin, $75,163,257.

Postal Matters.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The following postal changes have been ordered during the week for the Pacific coast: Postmasters appointed—Junction City, Lane Co., Oregon, J. W. Brasfield; Slate Creek, Josephine county, Oregon, B. F. Sloan. Trask, Tillamook county, Oregon, H. F. Holden, Tulalip, Snohomish county, Washington Territory, H. A. Smith.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President, accompanied by General Babcock, left this morning for Harrisburg. He will return on Wednesday.

Indian Agent Ingalls reports the Bannocks and Shoshones off their reservations, and near Idaho settlements. He says they have strictly peaceful intentions.

EASTERN STATES.

Case of Copyright.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In the case of G. Rod & Co., vs. A. L. Lacyster & Bro., before the U. S. Court yesterday, Judge Blatchford granted an injunction restraining defendants from selling copies of Bret Harte's books published in London, and ordered them to account for all sales heretofore made.

Troubles in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—A band of desperadoes, numbering thirty or more, took forcible possession of Cadd's Station, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, on Saturday, and defied the authorities. The U. S. Marshal was overpowered, and telegraphed to Fort Gibson for help. Troops have been sent.

Our Engineer Murder.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In Brooklyn this evening during an altercation between two young men, named G. Roderick and James Corcoran, the latter was very abusive and struck the former. They both then drew pistols, when the mother of Roderick rushed in between them, and in the struggle to prevent her son from firing, the pistol went off, the ball passing through the brain of the mother, killing her instantly. Corcoran and Roderick were arrested. Corcoran, who began the quarrel, was intoxicated.

Further from the Train Case.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Among the papers submitted to Judge Fancher, in the Train case, on which the order of habeas corpus was granted, was one from Train, in which he insists he is perfectly sane, is a person of liberal education and great mental capacity and is the owner of $1,000,000, consisting in part of landed property valued at $100,000; $10,000 in Council Bluffs, and $5,000 in Columbus; that he has a valid claim for $1,000,000 against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and another for $300,000 against the Kansas Pacific Railroad; and that the recent verdict of not guilty, debars him from signing papers of the Credit Foncier of America, of which he is President.

Minister to Russia Nominated.

HARTFORD, May 25.—Ex-Gov. Jewell returned from the West on Sunday, and found a letter tendering him the appointment as Minister to Russia, awaiting him. He is considering the matter and will probably accept the nomination.

Lightning and Sunstroke.

NEW YORK, May 26.—During Thursday's storm on Long Island, twelve laborers were prostrated by lightning at Fort Meadows. Two were killed.

The first case of sunstroke of this season occurred yesterday. Isaac Vantine was found lying dead in the avenue.

Another Platform Accident.

LOWELL, May 26.—By the breaking of a platform yesterday in front of the Branch Public Church, about 100 persons were precipitated to the ground, a distance of six feet. Many were more or less injured.

Arrest of one of the Murderers.

DUBUQUE, May 26.—A man, who is supposed to be one of the Bender family, was arrested Saturday at Illinois. He is now confined in jail at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Parties acquainted with the family at Labette, Kansas, are sure of his identity.

A French Journal's Opinion of the Change in France.

The Courier Des Etats Unis of this city, [illegible] of the substitution of Marshal McMahon for [illegible] in the Presidency of the French Republic, says: "The Right Honorable has made the revolution by the aid of the regular army of the Republic, and by the consolidation of power, against the established majority. [illegible] Grévy will credit, and without [illegible] try for the liberties of France; history by the [illegible] Thiers and the honor of the Republic, will be characterized not to be the work of [illegible], but the work of faction, which will not find, however, a people vile enough to submit to its dictation, nor a [illegible] army ready to overawe."

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Dr. Brown, who attempted to kill gas collector Murray, has been sentenced to [illegible] years in the State Prison.

Judge Fancher to-day [illegible] the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Train. The [illegible] investigation commences Wednesday.

The funeral of Jas. Wm. Wallack takes place tomorrow.

Only a limited number of ten-hour operators left work this morning. Eight-hour men threaten to force compliance with the orders of the [illegible] hence the police have been instructed to disperse all crowds and repress attempts at disorder.

The office of the Consulate of Japan was formally opened to-day, by Tycoon's Tomita, Vice Consul.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Matters in France.

PARIS, May 25.—The change in the Presidency has been accomplished without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been confined to their barracks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet in Paris, and there are no signs of disorder in the departments. Radical journals to-day are calm in tone. They recommend prudence and moderation on the part of Republicans, and urge peace and strict submission to law.

Gambetta has issued a proclamation calling on the Republicans to respect the law.

Marshal MacMahon has sent a communication to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, acknowledging the receipt of the notification of his election to the Presidency and accepting that office.

Scenes in the Assembly.

PARIS, May 26.—The scenes were of the most exciting in the National Assembly Chamber during the discussion which resulted in the deposition of Thiers and the exaltation of McMahon. In the Presidential box were Madame Thiers, the Prefect of the department of Seine and others, who were gesticulating wildly. Outside the Prefect was called to order for his conduct. The Diplomatic Corps was well represented. Lord Lyons, British Minister, was not present, being engaged in giving a dinner reception in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. Many celebrated women of Napoleon's Court, as well as of the Republic, occupied conspicuous places, and remained until the political change was consummated. As soon as the vote had been taken deposing Thiers, the representatives of the different countries immediately left and telegraphed the news to their respective Governments.

Spunky Thiers.

THIERS sat a close watcher of events, and was constantly rising with the exclamation, "Order, Messieurs!" His excited manner and excitement when he said "They have caused ingratitude which drove them back. In attempting to restrain the source of the stench, and a place to pry up the floor, which was pine grooved, they discovered a small trap door described above, under a table standing in the center of the house. From the hole arose the stench. The hole was searched but contained nothing but clotted blood.

The next day a more thorough search was made, the blood was dragged from off the hole, but nothing further was developed. They proceed to the place ground in the rear and probed it with iron rods. Mr. York said, "Look out for graves!" He was the first to perceive a slight depression in the east end of the garden. A fence at once proceeded to remove the earth, when, to their horror, they unearthed the body of the murdered York.

It was crowded in a hole about four feet long and four feet deep, head down and feet almost protruding through the soil. When removed the head fell from the body. The throat had been cut from ear to ear, severing leaders and arteries. The skull was mashed in two places, as if done by a hammer, a blow on either side of the head. A shoe-hammer, however, and a hatchet, were found in the house, the polls of which fit the holes.

On Wednesday still further search was made, when seven more bodies were exhumed, all of which have since been identified. The graves were found [illegible] the east edge of the breaking, in a row, excepting one body which was found in a round hole dug used as a well.

On the extreme west was found the body of Longcor and child, in one grave. This is the man whom York had been making diligent inquiry. He had left Independence for Iowa last winter, with a team, accompanied by a little girl eighteen months old. His team and wagon had been found a few miles below that place, in the woods near a creek, which York and others afterwards identified as the property of Longcor. The child was buried in its clothes, which were identified. Most of the bodies were stripped, and those of McKinzie, York and Longcor mutilated in a manner that would shock the ordinary reader.

McKinzie was an acquaintance of Squire Dick of Osage township, and was visiting him with a view of looking at the country. He has been missing since last Christmas. Body identified by long bushy hair and beard.

One Brown of Osage Mission was recognized by a silver ring on his little finger. He was a stone mason and had been at work at the Mission. He was on his way afoot to visit parents at Independence. This was some time during the winter.

Wm. Boyle of Independence left that place on the 25th of October, for Osage Mission. He was recognized by his shirts.

Jack Boley from Mason City, Illinois. He was returning home horseback. His horse was found at Liberty, a station on the L. L. & S. R. R., sixteen miles south of the mound, in the possession of a man named Depp, who bought the animal of a man bound for the nation. He was a very large man, which led to the identification of his body.

Alonzo Sconce, an Irish laborer or [illegible] who was on his way to Parsons, a young man. Body identified by his socks and [illegible]. He left for the town Sip, Montgomery county, in March, but where with [illegible] was not known.

INCIDENTS.

Thursday over 1,000 people [illegible] on the ground. Yesterday a Deputy United States Marshal and other officers arrived from Kansas.

At 9 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Jones arrived at Girard from Parsons with a dispatch from Parsons requesting all the help he could send, and stating that the mob had possession of the jail. It is supposed that one or two [illegible] are withheld.

The Tyrack, the [illegible] brother of the Border fame, and his wife, were [illegible] and taken to Thayer. The latter is about 45 years of age and has a daughter [illegible]. The family reside on the side of the mound, neither of the murderers' sons, and [illegible] to be [illegible] tinate with them. The [illegible] of the [illegible] still they [illegible] to [illegible] knowledge of [illegible] disappearance of York. [illegible] taken out and a [illegible] by the mob [illegible] until the evil [illegible] him. His wife was then [illegible] but refused [illegible].

Dr. Hendricks, [illegible] and a half south, was also [illegible] at [illegible] under the [illegible] kept a profuse [illegible] yard. Pieces of [illegible] yard, [illegible] with bullet holes, were found [illegible] of the dead.

All the bodies found have been [illegible] Labette October. It is [illegible] more [illegible] be found. For a year [illegible] land in the county [illegible] about three years and [illegible] the whereabouts of [illegible] city, as a party [illegible] had [illegible] the [illegible] under the [illegible] Several [illegible] claim [illegible] May 6th, 1873, [illegible]

Fort Scott, May 26.—[illegible] Fort Scott at 6 o'clock this morning, [illegible] all parts of Bourbon county, [illegible] Dr. Powell, the Deputy [illegible] Affairs, will [illegible] to-morrow, and [illegible] to any additional [illegible] may have to visit.

Three [illegible] would have [illegible] for murder, on the charge of having [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Dayton, [illegible] days ago. [illegible] to jail, [illegible] the town [illegible] of Washington Territory.

The [illegible] arrived early this morning, having [illegible] way to Girard.

A DEN OF MURDERERS.

THE BENDER TRAGEDY—DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES.

[By the Overland Telegraph.]

Yesterday, [illegible] viewed by Dr. Wier, W. P. Bishop and [illegible] of the Independent, who [illegible] the ground and [illegible] the body of the murdered Dr. York [illegible] found. It is [illegible] on Section 13, township 31, range 17, Osage [illegible] Timber Hill, [illegible] miles [illegible]. The road [illegible] from Osage Mission to Independence [illegible] the point [illegible] which is a wild unbroken [illegible]. The house is a small [illegible] log [illegible] 16x24 feet, with [illegible] not ceiled. A cloth partition had been thrown [illegible], lea

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1873.

An Explanation Demanded.

Under the head "*A Chance for Explanation*," the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 22d instant gives the Pittsburg *Post* as authority for a story which the people of Oregon are interested to have explained. The purport of this story is, that our Senator, John H. Mitchell, is not the person he pretends to be, but is in fact John Hippel, of Butler county, Pennsylvania. The statement is, that John Hippel read law and was admitted to practice in that county, and then entered into co-partnership with Col. John M. Thompson, in the town of Butler, with whom he prospered in business. That he married an estimable young lady; that after a time things changed, the young lawyer became morose and dissatisfied, and finally abandoned his wife and left the country, taking with him some thousands of dollars collected, for which his partner was responsible. That the deserted wife worked in different places to maintain herself for some time, and at last fell into the hands of the Overseers of the Poor. The story then goes on to trace the husband to Oregon, where he lived under the name of John H. Mitchell, and where finally he was elected to the United States Senate.

The same story, in substance, is given in a Pittsburg paper that came to hand yesterday evening, but at much greater length, and with many additional particulars, which we forbear to publish. We wish to be distinctly understood as not vouching for the truth of the story, nor expressing belief in it; we only publish it because it is a matter of such moment, considering the relation sustained by the gentleman whose character is involved to the people of this State, that it cannot with decency be passed by without notice. We have confidence that Mr. Mitchell can explain the matter, and we are sure he will give us the credit of sincerity, notwithstanding the differences that have existed between us upon political points, when we say it is only because the honor of the State and of the Republican party is so deeply compromised by this scandal, that we mention it at all. We are quite sure, also, that Mr. Mitchell will feel that he owes it to the people of Oregon not to treat this story with contemptuous silence which is the best answer to comparatively trivial charges, but to give it the prompt and emphatic contradiction which alone can vindicate the honor of the State that has so honored him.

The Kansas Horror.

In another column will be found the awful details of one of the most iniquitous crimes of which we have any recollection: the murders committed by the Bender family, near Independence, Kansas. The particulars as they are narrated are terrible enough—terrible almost beyond belief. But we have seen a publication from that neighborhood, wherein additional and more revolting particulars are given. In the orchard near the house were found the bodies of eight murdered men, who had fallen victims to the avarice of this society of ruffians. Since the publication of this account in the Kansas paper, five other bodies have been found in a draw within the premises. One of these latter was found alive.

The fellow said to state that twenty-seven persons have been killed from that neighborhood within the last ten months, and it is believed that the mystery of their disappearance will yet be explained when the thorough search of the premises of the Benders family shall have been concluded.

An act of the Forty-second Congress authorized the President to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of the bursting of boilers, and to gather, by experiment, such information as may be useful and important in guarding against accidents. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose. It has been determined to appoint four commissioners to superintend the experiments, two for the Eastern States and two for the Western waters. A number of mechanical engineers have been invited to be present at the experiments, which will be made at Sandy Hook for the East, and at Pittsburg or Cincinnati for the West. The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association has appointed a committee of ten to be present at the experiment. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has tendered to the Government all the steam boilers that may be necessary.

It is asserted that Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, has been receiving the homage of Americans for presumed honesty when in reality he retained a share of the salary steal. Now the *Cleveland Leader* has something to say about another Ohio Congressman, whose idea on the subject of larceny are somewhat confused. Hon. Philadelph Van Trump is the gentleman of whom it is said: "Murder will out. Van Trump, the eighth Congressman in the Ohio delegation, took his share of the salary steal with virtuous indignation, and for two days he has been reading the newspaper statements that he didn't take it, with calm complacency.

Hon. J. B. Congle has called our attention to a statement in the OREGONIAN of last Saturday, which may possibly be construed so as to injure his standing. The statement alluded to was that he had been withdrawn from the candidacy for Mayor at a meeting of the Holladay ring. He wants it understood that he was not put off the track by the ring, but simply declined to be their candidate. This action on his part was highly creditable, and we are glad to be permitted to set him right before the community.

We have information from sources we deem reliable, that the meeting of three members of the ring, which took place Saturday night at the office of Mr. Holladay's attorney, and of which we gave a full report yesterday, was only a section of the concern, and the smallest of that, the larger section, which consisted of five persons, having met at the office of Mr. D. B. Gibson. Our reporter says he observed a meeting at Mr. Gibson's office, but supposed it was the *insurance* people.

Political Liberalism has secured an important victory in Sweden. Baron de Geir, Prime Minister and a politician of considerable eminence, has made the Upper House of the Swedish Legislature elective, instead of hereditary, as heretofore.

The attorneys for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the suits now in progress at Hartford, Connecticut, are Caleb Cushing, Benjamin R. Curtis, Sidney Bartlett, and Edwin W. M. Evarts.

In spite of his disastrous defeat before the last Congress, Henry Sutro is pushing the Sutro Tunnel scheme. The tunnel is now 3,941 feet in length.

The Farmers' Clubs.

The corporation newspapers generally, from Maine to Oregon, act in accord on all questions affecting, or supposed to affect, the interests of the corporations. Lately they have all united in an endeavor to discourage the organization of clubs or granges among the farmers. It is well understood that when the farmers act with unanimity upon any subject, their influence cannot be successfully resisted, and that the only way in which harmonious action among them can be secured, is through the formation of these societies for mutual consultation and co operation. These corporation organs therefore deprecate the organization of the farmers' clubs, and especially the discussion of politics by the farmers—as if they were not more deeply interested in the enactment and administration of the laws than almost any other class. Upon this subject the Sacramento *Union* has the following very sensible remarks

> The farmers may organize societies with profit to themselves, for the interchange of ideas on the cultivation of the mulberry tree, or vineyards, or rotation of crops, or irrigation, or any other branch of their business; and there may be not the least use in mixing politics with their discussions or their action. But when other branches of their business are broached—as, for example, the necessity of cheaper railway freights, or the impolicy of subsidizing corporations by taxing the property of the farmers—it is not difficult to see that the best thing to do in such cases is for the farmers to carry their grievances into active politics. Indeed it is hard to see how else they are to get what they want. The first point of inquiry is whether what they want is right or wrong, good or bad, for or against the general welfare of the State. That decided in their favor, the next question is, how can they most readily and certainly obtain what they ask? It does them no good to protest against extortions and discriminating charges by the corporations. They have already and everywhere tried and exhausted this remedy. They find the oppressor deaf to their complaints. The law is on the side of the railway people. They can find no relief in the courts. What then? The railway managers argue quiet submission to the law which has been made and meddled in their interest. Precisely the same thing happened in the Old World when the common people and producing classes, stung into revolt by the laws made for the benefit of the feudal lords, demanded justice and equality. They could not obtain their reasonable demands in the law courts, simply because the laws had all been made with a view to oppressing them. They had to appeal to active politics for a remedy. It was a slow and often a bloody way of obtaining it, but it came at last. There is no other way here for the farmers and laboring classes to right the wrongs imposed upon them by these oppressive corporations. The first legal step to be taken is to secure a reform of the odious laws by which the rail ways are enabled to oppress the farmers and cut off the latter from remedy in the courts. This step calls for active political work. The corporations have hitherto had it all their own way in this matter, albeit they are in the minority. What they wanted in numerical strength they supplied by organization and corruption. They packed the county and State committees, controlled the nominating conventions, so that in most cases the candidates for the Legislature of both parties were men of their choice. And, if anything was lacking, it was made up by corrupting enough of the members elect to defeat all measures of reform demanded by the farmers, and so continue the oppressive machinery without change.
>
> From year to year this systemized railway policy has ruled the State Legislatures all over the country by operating upon one or both of the old political parties, as the circumstances required. The honest people have been helpless because they were not organized, and not in active politics to secure their rights. In most of the agricultural States they are aroused to a sense of the danger that threatens them and a due appreciation of the means necessary to right their wrongs. They clearly see that if anything is to be done for them they must do it themselves independently of the corrupted working machinery of the old parties, nearly all of which is wielded in the interest of the corporations. The first step for the to take is political organization. They must concentrate their political powers and unify their effort. They must control the elections, nominate the candidates for the Legislature and pledge them to the specific reform demanded by their class and interests. If they do this, if they fill the Legislature with honest men so pledged, then the oppressive laws enacted and so far retained at the dictation of the corporations will be repealed or reformed, and the producing classes, under a new political regime, will be able to obtain that justice in the Courts which is now out of their reach. We do not assail the honesty of the Courts. They probably do their duty as well as any Courts in the world; but the Courts can not always administer abstract justice. They are bound to decide according to law; and the fundamental complaint with us is that the law itself is unjust to the common people and partial to the corporations. The reform must begin with the law itself, and that can only be reached through a change in the character of the lawmakers. The railways have controlled the power too long. It is time that the people should now take charge of it, and the best way to do this is by just such political organizations as the farmers in Illinois and other Western States have of late instituted and set in active motion. They are chiefly obnoxious to the corporations and the demagogues in the employ of the corporations.

A Novel Proceeding

A petition was in circulation yesterday, asking the Republican City Committee to call party primaries. Copies of it were in the hands of quite a number of different persons, and were circulated with great industry; so it is to be presumed the names of about all the Republicans in the city, who desire a strict party ticket, have been attached to the petition. We endeavored in the evening to get hold of a copy for publication, but were unable to do so. We shall give it to our readers as soon as we can obtain it.

This is a very singular practice, and wholly unprecedented in the Republican party. The Committees heretofore have always acted in the calling of primaries as seemed right to them, without being urged thereto. This movement looks as if the signers wished to have it distinctly understood that they regard the Committee as unreliable, and have adopted this method of practically taking the matter out of their hands. It was common remark on the street yesterday that the Committee could hardly consider themselves under obligation to pay any attention to this proceeding, since it cannot possibly represent the wishes of anything like the entire party. At best, this petition is nothing more than an expression to the Committee of the preference of the signers for a strict party ticket, and a very large number of Republicans have already signed an expression of their preference to the contrary. So if the Committee should attempt to act upon instructions brought forward in this method, they would find themselves instructed both ways. Here is a dilemma, from which the Committee can free themselves only by exercising their own best judgment in the premises.

A recent Washington dispatch says: "It is understood that the Hon. A. F. Perry, of Cincinnati, framed the bill in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and others, and it is said by eminent legal authority, who have examined it, to be one of the most remarkable documents ever drawn. It gives names, dates and facts not brought out by the Congressional investigation, and will make on the strength of the examination of official records, charges more astonishing than agitated the last session of Congress."

Dr. J. S. Hayes writes to the New York *Herald* to correct the statement in the interview (which we have published), where the reporter makes him to utter the opinion Captain Hall was murdered in a mutiny. He says that he did not offer the explanation as his belief, but merely as a possibility. "It must be borne in mind," he says, "that Captain Hall died four months after leaving home, and nearly a year before the serious trials of the cruise began."

A Few Nuts for the Custom House Mendicant to Crack

PORTLAND, May 24, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

I see by Friday's *Bulletin* that I am set down as one of the originators of the late call for a No party ticket. My old friend flatters me. My influence might be potent. I was not aware that I had such power over so many of the best men of this city, and especially as I am so little known here. I am glad that I have been thus enlightened. The next time I am invited to call on a friend at his office, I presume I had better ask the permission of the editor of the *Bulletin*.

In relation to my being a sorehead, I will simply say that I believe I am about the best natured man in town. Do not believe that I am half so sore as he, for whom I have entertained the very highest regard and whose relations with me for a long time were of the most friendly and intimate character. I believe he has reason to feel sore, for if I had been so completely entrenched in the hearts and affections of the dear people of Oregon as he once was, no earthly consideration would induce me to change that situation for the estimation in which he is held by the same people to day. One by one his old friends have left him, until there are few that he associates with now but are of that class of persons who, in his earlier and purer days he would have deemed unworthy of his notice. I am sorry that it is so, but the tempter came and he was unable to resist his blandishments. He has lost his moral grip. He has become obnoxious to those uncompromising principles of justice toward the Republican party and his old and long tried friends, that at one time was supposed to be one of the leading traits of his character. He has sacrificed principle on the altar of expediency. Men who, in former years, were denounced by him as the "mercenary brigade," and as morally and politically rotten, are now his political counsellors and principal associates. The wise advice, "put not your trust in Princes," impresses itself very forcibly upon one who has known that man from almost boyhood. No one in this State gained reputation so fast or enjoyed the confidence of the people to the extent he did, and no one has ever fallen so rapidly in the estimation of the same people as he. His success made him vain, and his vanity has ruined him. It is with sorrow that I say these things, for there is no man in the State I have had such implicit confidence in and for whom I would have done so much, either in a private or public way. He has chosen his own course; I, with his permission, will choose mine. I expect to act in the future, as I have in the past, from my own convictions of right and duty, and no cry about sore heads or party fealty will drive me from what I conceive to be my duty. I have carefully examined the Constitution of the United States, and have been unable to find anything there forbidding my voting to sustain Republican principles, and I can assure my unfortunate friend that nothing that he can say about me will deter me from the exercise of that right. I believe a careful analysis of my political record will show me to have been as faithful to party and as consistent in politics as any living man. Were a comparison to be instituted between the record of those men usually denominated the ring and my own, I do not believe that I would lose much in that comparison either in political consistency or moral rectitude. One man is in his employ and holds a sinecure, who labored to elect Nesmith when Mitchell and his friends swindled ex-Governor Gibbs out of the Senatorship, and afterwards refused to vote for and did all he could to defeat the regular Republican nominee for Congress. And another one in his employ peddled tracts over the country for the accomplishment of the same thing. A third one in his employ is a recent "convert," converted only when it became manifest that the party would win. Two of the four appointments made by Mr. Mitchell are men who bolted the the regular ticket and ran independent. The third one is the very gentlemanly P. M., whose conversion to Republicanism is of a very recent date, and was wrought under circumstances of such a peculiar character as to create doubts in the minds of many as to its genuineness. These men whom I have alluded to, with others of like politics, and like political consistency, constitute the ring, a little close corporation from the head quarters of which go forth the edicts in relation to who shall be the candidates for office. And from them comes the doleful cry, if you don't vote our ticket you will break up the Republican party. Is that little ring the Republican party? Is it to be wondered at that the solid, substantial citizens here who take little or no part in politics are beginning to become alarmed since at the results of that ring's control of the party? I think not. My old friend who has done so many things of late for which he ought to be ashamed, and if he is not misrepresented, has confessed he was ashamed, will find that the little dissatisfaction here is only the voice of distant thunder. The dissatisfaction is all over the State and is on the increase. The party cannot hope to win unless it is purified. So long as men who never were true Republicans are called the Republican party, the editor of the, *Bulletin* would betray a little wisdom by holding his tongue on the subject of political consistency.

I wish to say in relation to this late demonstration that I did not originate it. It originated among men who have had little to do with politics. So far as I can learn, it is emphatically the people's arrangement; and when the people put a ticket in the field, I will use that tremendous influence that is now claimed for me for the ticket or not, as duty may require.

I have a distaste to having my name in the papers, and it is only because my name with others was specially mentioned in connection with this citizens' demonstration by the *Bulletin*, that I have written this. W. BOWLBY.

The Postal Card.

A late Washington dispatch says: "Inquiries have been made as to the inviolability of postal cards. It is well to state for public information that they are to be regarded precisely as sealed letters. No postoffice official has any more right to inspect what is written on a postal card than he has to break the seal of a letter to acquaint himself with the contents; after the delivery of a postal card, if left at public places, hotels, boarding houses, etc., there is no means of preventing dishonorable persons from peeping at its contents if so disposed, unless it should be placed directly in the hand of the person for whom intended. When the postoffice authorities discover that the postal cards are put to improper uses, they will decline to deliver, just as is done in case of letters."

The *Bulletin* objects to Councilman Story's having presented a petition to the citizens in relation to the approaching City election. How does it like to see D. J. Malarkey and Dr. J. S. Giltner, two leading members of the ring, doing exactly the same thing? It is "tother fellow's ox" this time.

THE PERILS OF CHAMPAGNE.—A well known member of a fashionable club, who has been married only two or three years, has often been urged by his wife not to visit the club, on account of his unfortunate tendency to drink too much wine. As he was himself aware of his weakness, and was unwilling to give his fair consort pain, he complied with her wishes. On a recent occasion, however, a dinner was to be given to a particular friend of his; and so he went, with a positive promise that he would be careful in regard to the champagne. Once at the club he forgot his promise, and staid until 3 o'clock in the morning. Going home, and letting himself in with a night key, he reached his bed chamber, to find his wife apparently fast asleep. He aroused his will, and set about disrobing as quietly and prudently as he could. He had completed his task, and was just on the eve of turning down the gas, when a sweet voice was heard from the pillow: "Don't you think, Charles, my dear, you had better take off your hat before coming to bed?"

Charles is now of the opinion, when a man takes too much champagne, that he might as well acknowledge it, and there by save himself the mortifications of a futile and ludicrous attempt at concealment.—*N. Y. Cor. Chicago Times.*

If you want pure, fine liquors of any kind, go to E. D. Lyon's, northwest corner of Oak and First streets, agent for the sale of Jessie Moore & Co's fine Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies of Louisville, Ky.

DIED:

At Alton, Siskiyou county, Cal. May 16th, Mary Jane, wife of James H Vogan; aged 23 years 3 months and 23 days.

S. SHERLOCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Saddlery, Harness, Saddlery Hardware,

HILL'S CONCORD STAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS, ETC., ETC.,

SALE ROOMS—No. 61 Front street, and No. 62 First street, PORTLAND.

150 dozen assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand.

NEW TO-DAY.

To the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BEGIN THE PUBLICation of a Daily and Weekly Independent Democratic newspaper, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, to be called the *Voice*. The *Daily News* will be an evening paper, containing the fullest and latest telegraphic and other news. It will be published daily (Sunday excepted), and delivered to city subscribers at 15¢ cents per week. BELLINGER, CURRY & CO.

Portland, May 27, 1873. m27tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. B. CONGLE,

NO 73 FRONT ST., PORTLAND.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HILL'S CONCORD Single and Double

Buggy, Team and Stage Harness,

Direct from the Manufactory at Concord, New Hampshire. Persons loking good harness please call

GRAND PICNIC AND CONCERT!

Under the auspices of the celebrated

TYROLEAN WARBLERS.

To be held at the

EAST PORTLAND PARK,

Sunday, June 1, 1873.

A CHOICE PROGRAMME OF VOCAL AND INstrumental performances.

Gates open at 11 A. M. DANCING to commence at 2 P. M.

Admission 50 cents. Children free.

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE third Monday, the 16th day of June, 1873, a general election will be held in the several wards of the city of Portland for the following named purposes:

For the election of

One Mayor,
One Police Judge,
One City Treasurer,
One City Attorney—each for the term of two years.

One member of the Common Council, in the first second and third wards, respectively, each for the term of three years.

The Common Council, in pursuance of section 192 of the act to incorporate the city of Portland, as amended by the Act approved October 21st, 1870, contemplate incurring an indebtedness of four hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of providing and erecting water works, whereby to supply a constant and sufficient supply of good and wholesome water at reasonable rates; and to this end it is contemplated by said Common Council to purchase all and singular the water works, rights, reservoirs, franchises, privileges and property, both real and personal, now owned, possessed or claimed by the Portland Water Company, situate and being in Multnomah county, Oregon, for the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars gold coin, or gold bonds of the city, and the redemption and payment by the city of sixty thousand dollars of currency bonds heretofore issued by said company, payable at the city of New York in the year 1896, with interest payable semi-annually in coin only at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. And from time to time, as the Common Council may direct, to apply the remainder of said four hundred thousand dollars, after making provision for the payments above specified, in laying down additional and larger water mains, and otherwise enlarging and improving the mains and supply of said water works, for extinguishing and preventing fires, and for supplying the city and the inhabitants thereof with good and wholesome water, and in sufficient quantity.

The money for the purposes above named to be procured by the sale of "Portland Water Bonds," for an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, payable in U. S. gold coin in not less than twenty nor more than thirty years from the date thereof, with interest payable semi-annually, at not to exceed ten per cent per annum, as more fully set forth and provided by resolution No. 1313, entitled "An ordinance submitting to the voters of the city of Portland the question of incurring an indebtedness to provide and erect water works for said city, whereby said city and the inhabitants thereof may be supplied with good and wholesome water; and for the construction, improvement and management of the same, in case a majority of said votes shall be given in favor of incurring said indebtedness," proposed, the legal voters of said city shall authorize such indebtedness to be incurred.

At said election the voters of the city will vote whether the Council may or may not incur said indebtedness for said purposes and objects, by writing or printing upon the ballot deposited by such voter, if in favor thereof, the words "FOR INDEBTEDNESS," and if opposed thereto, the words "AGAINST INDEBTEDNESS."

The places designated in each ward for holding the election, and the judges and clerks appointed to conduct the same, are as follows:

First Ward—At Armory Hall, Stark street. Judges, George H Flanders, E. R. Thompson and D. W. Burnside. Clerks, E. P. Albright and A. C. Ripley.

Second Ward—No. 1 Engine House, Morrison street. Judges, J. H. Woodard, Jacob Mayer and A. H. Morgan. Clerks, A. M. Northwick and B. G. Whitehouse.

Third Ward—At No. 1 Stable, corner Front and Market streets. Judges, F. Harbaugh, John Ritter and A. G. Hammond. Clerks, J. A. Waters and Andrew Hill.

Said election will commence at 8 o'clock A. M., and will continue until 6 o'clock of the same day without closing the polls.

By order of the Common Council.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

May 26, 1873. m27td

SPECIAL SALE AT AUCTION!

The Entire Furniture, Fixtures, Horses, Express Wagon and Bus,

Etc., of the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, will positively be sold at Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th, 1873, At 10 o'clock, A. M

Parties can buy at PRIVATE SALE until the day of auction. m21ddtd OSCAR KILBOURN, Auct'r.

WOODS ORGANS!

W. K. BADGER, Agent.

WOODS ORGANS!

BEST IN THE WORLD

WOODS ORGANS!

UNSURPASSED.

STUART, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS!

Used at the World's Peace Jubilee

STUART, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS!

W. K. BADGER, Agent.

BADGER'S MUSIC STORE,

THIRD STREET.

SCHMEER BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONERS,

ANNOUNCE TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBlic generally that they have

Removed Business

TO

FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE WELLS, FARGO & CO'S.

ICE CREAM

And other luxuries served in FIRST CLASS STYLE, in their elegant dining room.

PICNICS, PARTIES, EXCURSIONS AND WEDDINGS

Supplied with promptness and attention

WE CAN OFFER,

To a man whose acquirements are unexceptionable, and whose time can be wholly given to a pleasant and remunerative employment an excellent chance and we hereby solicit correspondence with those only of good social standing. Address

BLACKALLER & BEECROFT,

m26d6t Lake side Building, Chicago, Ill.

To Let.

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, CONVENIENTLY located. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 64. m23

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

FRIDAY, MAY 30th, 1873, At 6 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nanaimo, Victoria, Ft. Wrangle and Sitka.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F St., for the above ports

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1873, At 6 o'clock, P. M.

Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

Amusements.

GRAND EXCURSION AND PICNIC!

The members of

Oregon Encampment, C. of R. C.

Will give an Excursion and Picnic on

Wednesday, May 28th, 1873,

THROUGH THE LOCKS.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER ANNIE STEWART has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave the wharf foot of Alder street, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Oregon City for excursionists, passing through the Locks, landing at Hyposata Grove, where every arrangement has been made for the comfort and pleasure of guests.

HON. JOHN F. CAPLES will deliver the welcoming address.

The PORTLAND BRASS AND STRING BAND will furnish Music. Ample accommodations have been made for the votaries of Terpsichore.

Among the novelties will be a game of Chess, the Gnomen represented by persons properly costumed. Two well-known amateur Chess Players have kindly volunteered their services.

Ice Cream and Refreshments by Alisky & Heegle.

Tickets, with Badges.

Gentlemen ..... $1 00 | Ladies ..... 50c.

Tickets can be had of the Committee or at Gill & Steel's, Gray's Music Store, Alisky & Heegle's, C. Martin's, T. O'Brien's Cigar Store, S. Skidmore's. m20td

Masonic Hall!

PROF. O. S. FOWLER

Of New York, will give a

COURSE OF LECTURES,

As follows, commencing

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27th,

ON

LIFE, HEALTH & HUMAN SCIENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING—SELF AND JUVENILE IMPROVEMENT

SATURDAY EVENING—LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

SUNDAY EVENING, June 1st—GOD AND IMMORTALITY.

TUESDAY EVENING—INTELLECT, MEMORY AND CULTURE.

THURSDAY, at 2 30 (Ladies only)—FEMALE HEALTH

THURSDAY EVENING (Gent's only)—MANHOOD AND RESTORATION.

FRIDAY EVENING—MAN, WOMAN AND THEIR RELATIONS.

Evening Lectures at 8 o'clock.

Seats 50 cents, or to the Course, $2 00.

First two Lectures he will give public examinations of prominent citizens.

Phrenological consultations as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, etc., at the St. Charles Hotel, till Saturday evening, June 7th.

His new works for sale. m21

Memorial Day.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE CEREMONIES OF MEMORIAL OR DECORAtion Day—May 30th—will be held at the Cemetery, E. Portland. A cordial invitation is extended to all honorably discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, the Military and Fire Departments, Civic Societies, Churches and Sunday Schools to participate with the G. A. R. in the exercises and observances of that day. The Military and Fire Departments, Civic Societies, Churches and Sunday Schools desiring to participate, will form on Fourth in at south of Stark, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Honorably discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines will meet with the G. A. R. at the Hall of Baker Post, corner First and Madison streets, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All communications must be addressed to W. Ryan, Officer of the Day and Chairman of the Committee. All Soldiers' relics, with symbolic ornaments, will be had at the Court House in the evening. Donations of flowers for the occasion will be thankfully received by the Committee of Arrangements, and by the comrades of Baker Post and Canby Post at their halls, in the morning of that day.

W. RYAN,
FRANK BEARDSLEY,
VAN B DELASHMUTT,
G. W. JOHNSON,
W. C. HITCHCOCK,
J. H NORRIS,
Committee.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HAVING RETURNED TO PORTLAND, I AM PREpared to resume tuition of SINGING and the PIANO, at my residence on Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth. Patronage solicited.

m24tf MRS. J. PETERS.

Just Received AT HARRIS & BLUM'S

A full stock of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS!

JAPANESE SILKS AND POPLINS,

Plain and Striped.

POPLIN ALPACAS in all shades.
IRISH POPLINS in all colors;

GRENADINES & BAREGES

MARSEILLES AND PIQUES,

DRESS LINENS AND GRASS CLOTH,

Which we offer at EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We invite special attention to our

LADIES & CHILDREN'S READY-MADE SUITS!

CASSIMERES and CLOTHS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

A full assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS on hand.

HARRIS & BLUM,
111 First street (opposite Occidental Hotel), Portland.

ICE CREAM!

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON THE UNDERsigned will have on hand and make to order all kinds of

ICE CREAMS,
WATER ICES,
ROMAN PUNCH,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,

CAKES and TARTS of all descriptions

SWISS CHEESE,
RUSSIAN CAVIAR,
SARDELLEN, ETC.,

And the best and most complete stock of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES

Wholesale or Retail

ICE CREAM delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

ALISKY & HEGELE,
PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY,
No. 107 First street, opposite Post Office.

J. SIMON,

56 Front Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS

GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS!

Crystal Sheet, Rimpled, Stained

And Cut Glass.

Glazing Done to Order and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS will find it to their advantage to place their orders in my hands. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

For Tillamook!

SCHOONER KATE HERON

Will take

FREIGHT FOR TILLAMOOK ON MONDAY May 5th, at

EVERDING & FARRELL'S.

Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichsen & Co.,

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS!

109 First St.,

Offer a complete assortment of

Diamonds and Jewelry,

Gold and Silver watches, and SILVERWARE

Always on hand.

Special attention given to Watch and Jewelry Manufacturing.

WATCHES, SILVERWARE,
JEWELRY, PLATEWARE,
CLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL GOODS.

A large assortment at

109 First Street.

Boots & Shoes.

PACIFIC

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

3 W. corner First and Morrison sts.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL SELL FOR CASH, at 10 per cent. below

Ladies' First Quality, Kid Foxed Button $3 50

Ladies' Second Quality Kid Foxed Button $1 75

Old Prices.

Misses' First Quality, do $2 00 $2 50
" Second Quality, do 1 50 2 00
Children's First Quality 1 50 2 00
" Second Quality 1 25 1 50

GEO. A. FRASER.

Opposition

BOOT & SHOE STORE

Base Ball Shoes

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GREAT SACRIFICE

UNDER THE OLD FINO THEATRE,

No. 65 First st., Portland, Oregon.

EUGENE SEMPLE,

GENERAL BROKER AND LAND AGENT.

BONDS, STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COLLECTIONS & INVESTMENTS MADE FOR PARTIES ABROAD.

AGENT FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ALL KINDS OF FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

OFFICE, AT THE STARK STREET FERRY LANDING, PORTLAND, OREGON.

NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINE!

THE BEST!

$50

Will Buy It!

A. VAIL,

General Agent,

138 FIRST ST., PORTLAND.

Needles for All Machines. m16dw

GOLDSMITH & SAWYER,

AND

WATSON & ATKINSON,

Window Shades,

Rich, Rich—for sale by

GEORGE J. STORY,

45 Front Street.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE, JUST just landed,

GILROY WOOL BAGS 40x90.

m21 HEWAH, WILSON & CO

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH BEnevolent Society will be held at the office of the Vice Consul on Saturday evening, 24th instant.

Auction and Sales.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Second and Oak streets,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, CORNER OF FRONT AND WASHINGTON A

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Large and Commodious Rooms for the Accommodation of Consignments.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Consignments. To parties desiring, Sales will be held at Private Residences. Will Purchase for Cash or Exchange.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

Regular and Special Auction Sales

EVERY

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,

AT

SALESROOM, 111 FIRST STREET,

Between Morrison and Yamhill.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc.,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

I will sell at my Salesroom, 111 First street, between Morrison and Yamhill,

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,

1 FINE WALNUT PARLOR SUIT, Hair Cloth
1 FINE ROSE WOOD PARLOR SUIT, Hair Cloth
BRUSSELS and 3-PLY CARPETS,
LOUNGES, ARM AND ROCKING CHAIRS,
OAK SIDE BOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES,
COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,
KITCHEN FURNITURE, ETC.

ALSO,

205 kegs HEAD NAILS,
56 kegs LIVERPOOL SALT,
250 bxs C. C. TIN,
125 bxs I. C. TIN,
56 bxs SAPOLIO,

2 PIANOS,
1 UPRIGHT PIANO,
1 ORGAN,

ALSO,

50 ... PLATED SPOONS,

2 ... CHINA TEA SETS,

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

MUTUAL INSURANCE

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE

Capital $1,000,000

JOHN H. REDDAY, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS R. STORY, Secretary.
H. R. MOODY, Assistant Secretary.
H. H. HOWARD, Surveyor.

Is sole Agent in this city for the

Hartford Special Agent,

Second Special Agent,

The Last Six Months Manufactured.

WATCHES, SILVERWARE,
JEWELRY, PLATEWARE,
CLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL GOODS.

A large assortment at

111 First Street.

Boots & Shoes.

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BOOT & SHOE STORE,

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The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1873.

CITY ITEMS.

A FAILURE.—We are informed that the new works in Holladay's Addition, known as the Artesian well, is a total failure. Some months ago the boring machine was placed at the bottom of the bored hole, and the water was allowed to spring, which was calculated to force it up and then force it through the pipes. When everything

The Daily Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1873.

CITY.

A Suburb.—We are informed that the water in Holladay's Addition, East Portland, are in brisk failure. Some months ago a large Tur[bine] was put in at or near Sullivan's [Gu]lch, which was calculated to pump the water [for]ward by the force it throughout the Addition. [Whe]n the piping was in readiness it was found [that] the spring did not afford by half sufficient [wat]er to drive the wheel. The entire works, [at a] cost in the vicinity of $1,000, have, of [course] been abandoned, and some more [feasible] method to furnish water to that portion [of the] town will have to be devised.

Vancouver Items.—Sixty boxes of cartridges [were] shipped to some of the military posts east of [the] Cascades, from Vancouver, yesterday morning.

[Several] days past the river at Vancouver [has been] rising.

The young people of the place are making ar[range]ments to have a hop on the 29th inst.

Others are putting in an unwelcome ap[pear]ance among the orchards in and around town.

For [the] several weeks past there have been two [pati]ents at the Sisters' Hospital.

Idaho City Correspondence.—The following [is a] list of subscribers as by Mr. Eugene Sem[ple] at the request to publish the same: The [Idaho] City Committee met pursuant to call [at the] City of Bannock Sample May 25th at 2 P. [M. at] the house of Mr. Kloch from the First ward, [Mr. Pa]rrott, H. F. Kloch from the First ward, [Mr. Ba]rnes, Esq. from the Second ward. Geo. [Wagner] was called to fill the vacancy caused by [the death] of G. W. Brown, from the Third ward. [The com]mittee then adjourned to meet at the [City Hall] on May 27th at 10 A. M.

Circuit Term of Court.—The impression ap[pears] to prevail among a number of attorneys that [there] are to be disposed of by the Su[preme] Court, which will meet on the fourth Mon[day] in June next, we are informed, is not the [case]. Court called will be a general [one], which are already filed, together [with] those that may come up for dis[position] at the present and the times of the [sessions] of the term, will receive alike the at[tention] of the Court.

Valuable Wrecks.—On the last steamer [there] arrived in a large wooden box, a [number] of birds, which were sent him by a [friend] who are killed in Wyoming [Territory] in the vicinity of the railroad, the heads [of which] were preserved, and afterwards [stuffed] in a very life like manner as a present. Not only are [the] birds natural in point, but even the eyes [have] a natural appearance.

Fruit Prospects.—The annual grove [meeting] of the Pomologists of Oregon will com[mence] on Tuesday, June 24th. All those [interested] are cordially invited to attend. [Meetings] will be held for three days. Place [of meeting] is the ground near Woodburn [Station], on the Oregon [Central] road. Good speakers and test [fruits] will be in attendance to edify and interest all [who] attend.

Steamboat Notice.—An announcement appears in our columns to the effect that [Ainsworth] & Co., of this city, pro[pose] to run a steamer on Wednesday, 28th inst., the [object] of which is not stated in the Wyoming paper [from] which we have received the journal called the [Wyoming] Territorial Democratic Journal. [For] what purpose we are not advised as to [the] time of day which will be published in the [same].

Divided Trade.—A San Francisco [paper] in speaking of a China [steamer] says: "She is taking [a] large cargo, in a short while to [be] under [con]tract with India. [Ships] that come [to] this country to [be] loaded with a cargo of native produce, to be sold [in] China. But in a few years of satisfactorily, [the] rest of the [trade] will follow."

Fire Company "Excursionists."—We learn [that] the Protection Engine Co. No. [—] have the subject of visiting [some] of the valley on the evening [of] the 4th of [July], and the Company unanimously to give an [excursion] on that probability pay a friend [and] family "boys."

Personal.—Messrs. S. J. McCormick and J. [—] are soliciting subscriptions to [the] stock of the Bridge Company, who are [now] building a bridge over the Walla Walla river [on] the east [side] of Myrtle street, which [is] receiving encouragement, which [is] creditable to the projectors of the enter[prise].

Base Ball.—We have been requested to state [that] the Olympics of the Red Cross will post [the] playing of their picnic and excursion one [week] from to-day, but it will not come off until the following day—Wednesday, 28th.

Ice Factory.—Work on the ice factory, near [the] end of Second street, is being pushed ahead [by] Mr. Yeager. The boiler and engine have [been] set up and are in running condition. Everything [will be] in readiness for the manufacture of [ice in] the course of a few weeks.

Arrivals.—Both the ship *Canadienne* and [bark] *Fredonia* are discharging cargo at Flan[ders'] wharf, and will be ready in a few days to [take] freight for the return voyage.

Lecture.—Professor C. S. Fowler will de[liver] the first lecture of a series of eight at Mc[Cormac] Hall this evening. His subject will be Life, [Temperaments] and Religion. He will also lecture [on] Phrenology.

Arrival.—The steamer *California* is [reported] in the [vicinity] of Port Orford, and may [be] expected to arrive immediate ports, and may [be] expected to arrive [in] this port to-day. She is announced to [leave] San Francisco last [Tuesday].

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee appointed in [relation] to the matter of taking the necessary steps [for] the celebration of the 4th of July, [was held] at the banking house of Messrs. Ladd [and Tilton] on the 15th day of May, 1873, present—[Messrs. Ladd], Tilton, A. B. Richardson, E. J. [Northup] and Wm. Strong, members of the Com[mittee].

On motion the following named persons were [appointed] the Committee of Arrangements, viz: D. [P. Thom]as, Jos. R. Wiley, A. Bushwiller, J. [Lewis], H. Lewis, E. J. Jeffreys, O. B. Gib[bs], [Jas.] M. Watt, B. G. Whitehouse, Thos. [Smith] Mayer, J. B. Wyatt, Al Zelber, [Jas.] A. P. Dennison, A. Labbe, J. S. [Smith], M. G. Lounsdale, W. O. Bruen, S. G. [Reed], M. Lane, R. E. Bybee, J. C. Hawthorne [and] R. R. Witherleon.

On motion it was decided that a meeting of [the] Committee of Arrangements be held at the [rooms] of the Willamette Lodge, on Stark street, [on] Monday the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

W. S. LADD, Chairman.

C. E. Ruggles, Secretary.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

Monday, May 20, 1873.

Fitzpatrick vs Andrew Dubois et al; [motion] of the assignee and decree dismissing bill.

Kelly vs John Collins, motion to [dismiss] reply from files withdrawn.

Smith vs Wilson Bowlby; judgment [for] costs.

Court to Monday, June 2nd, 1873.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, J.

Saturday, May 24, 1873

Myers vs C. Neal et al; decision an[nounced] overruling demurrer of defendant to [the] complaint.

Knott vs H. L. Pittock Messrs. Jos. [Buchtel], A. P. Ankeny and Wm. Wadhams ap[pointed] referees.

Burdick vs John Clark, decision announced [in favor] of plaintiff, referee.

C. Hitchey vs M. J. Ladd et al; de[murrer] overruled and judgment against Ladd and [others].

Mr. Charles Talbot has opened his Photo[graph] Rooms on First street, where he proposes to [furnish] all who call with anything in his line an op[portunity] to have their "Photos" taken. Be sure to [call] and see the specimens.

If you want the woven wire bed, parlor and [bedroom] suits, the best spring and pure hair mat[tress], go to Hurgren & Shindler.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Variable weather.

Another new paper.

Steamer due to-night.

Strawberries more plentiful.

City election not far distant.

Decoration day approacheth.

Umbrellas are useful at intervals.

California due from Sitka and the Sound.

Trips to the mountains are being agitated

The season for street improvements has arrived.

An abundance of "garden truck" in the market.

The brig *Kolon*, from San Francisco, is over due.

City election in East Portland third week in June.

Carpenters are busy fixing up the new Post office

Coffee, the genuine article, at Fabre's, Central Market.

One more sewing machine agency, and yet we are not happy.

Cherries will soon change their emerald hue for a palatable red.

More California fruits and vegetables to arrive on the steamer.

The base ball and croquet fever are contending for the ascendency.

The approaching municipal election is the present absorbing theme?

Front street, between Alder and Morrison, is crowded with lumber.

Stark street ferry, notwithstanding high water, is running on good time.

No boat will be dispatched for Lewiston this week by the O. S. N. Co.

Work on Corbett's new building has been discontinued for the present.

The roadway to the upper portion of Carter's new wharf has been completed.

Low ground in East Portland covered with water from the rising Willamette.

The *Helianthus* is on the way to this port from San Francisco and will be due next week.

Plans for Farrish's new brick building and the new telegraph and express offices will be completed in a few days.

Mr. Bunnell, of the Metropolis, provides all new guests with most comfortable quarters in his carriage to the house.

Mr. George F. Tribon is out on the "Reed Farm," near Reedville, putting up new buildings and repairing old ones.

Reeve, Fannie Troup and *Emma Hayward* for Monticello, Kalama and the Cascades respectively leave quite early this morning.

Reports from the interior are quite flattering for an abundant fruit crop. Apprehensions are felt from the cat pillars, which are beginning to appear.

The Board of Trustees of East Portland are taking stringent measures to prevent the employment of Chinese on public works within the city limits.

B. L. Stone, the jeweller, is having some elegant shelving prepared for his new store room in Carter's building—the room last by occupied by Courter & Co.

The brig *Orient* had a cargo of 270 thousand feet of lumber, 3,100 cases, 50 barrels and 21 half barrels salmon, and 210 cords stave bolts on her last trip to San Francisco.

The Postoffice clerks haven't succeeded in delivering that postal card to the "prettiest girl." Don't be backward, girls, but come forward and present your modest claims.

Oliver Dennis a few days ago took photographs of the city, and on Saturday photographed the Sunday school excursion party as it passed through the locks on the *Annie Stewart*.

Harper's Weekly and *Leslie's Illustrated* of late dates contain pictures from photographs taken by Bushtel & Stolte, of the funeral obsequies of Gen. Canby, in this city, on the 19th of last month. The pictures show the entry of persons to Armory Hall, the interior of the hall and the procession to the ferry, and may be regarded as good sketches.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of East Portland met last evening at the usual hour.

Members present—Garrigan, Hawthorne, McMillan, Stephens, Stattuck, VanCleave.

President Hawthorne in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS.

A petition, signed by 100 of the citizens of East Portland, was read. The petition embodied an ordinance, and read as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the City of East Portland:

Gentlemen:—We the undersigned citizens of East Portland, petition your honorable body to pass an ordinance in effect as follows:

Section 1. That the employment of Chinese on all work ordered done hereafter by the city of East Portland either by contract or by the day shall be strictly prohibited.

Section 2. That any contractor or any person doing work ordered by the city employing Chinamen shall forfeit their contract and all money due on the same.

Mr. VanCleave moved that the above petition and ordinance be appropriately titled and read again. He moved that the ordinance be known by the title of "An Ordinance to Prevent the Employment of Chinamen on any Public Work ordered by the city of East Portland." The ordinance was read a second time, and laid over to the next meeting.

REPORTS.

A report was read from the Committee on Accounts and Current Expenses, in relation to sundry accounts. The Committee reported that the claims had been contracted under a resolution adopted by the Board; that they had proceeded as to amount, and they therefore recommended the payment of the same. The report was adopted, and warrants ordered drawn in favor of the claims.

The Street Commissioner reported that, pursuant to instructions from the Board, he had relayed the planking along the Oregon City road, and used a portion of the same. The report was referred to the Committee on Streets and Public Property.

CLAIMS.

The following claims against the city were audited, and warrants ordered drawn in favor of the same from the Special Fund. Washington Jones, $6; Joel Gib, $16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. VanCleave moved that the Committee on Elections be authorized to procure two additional ballot-boxes. Passed.

The Board then adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Tyroleans will hold a picnic at East Portland Park next Sunday. See advertisement for full particulars.

The first invoice of the celebrated Concord harness received by J. B. Congle since the fire, came on the last steamer. This harness cannot be excelled for quality, men who have tried them say, and they ought to know whereof they speak. See the announcement in our advertising columns.

Mr. Samuel Sherlock, the well known saddler, has again resorted to the use of printer's ink and the movement is deserving of mention. We can assure parties who want anything in the way of harness, saddles or anything that is necessary to complete a horse's outfit that Mr. Sherlock is able to supply the desired articles. His advertisement appears in double column to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Should the day prove auspicious on Wednesday, the Champions of the Red Cross have determined to hold their picnic and excursion at the grounds opposite Canemah. At an early hour the members of the Order will assemble at the Good Templar's Hall, corner of Alder and Third streets, and march in procession to the steamer, which lies moored at the foot of the street. On arriving at the grounds, a number of games will be engaged in and an oration delivered by Hon. John F. Caples

PERSONAL.

Judge B. F. Bonham, of the Third Judicial District, is now in the city.

A number of prominent capitalists are on board the steamer *John L. Stephens* which will be due here this evening.

OREGON.

The men at work on the stone building at Baker City on the 12th, struck, and operations ceased.

The Baker City Assay office is kept busy running the virgin gold taken from the surrounding mining camps, into lumps

A lump of gold and quartz found in the claim of George W. Lake, on Burnt river, is valued at from six to seven hundred dollars.

The *Democrat* of the 21st says "About $20,000 of gold dust and bullion were run into gold bars at the Assay office of J. W Virtue, in this city, on Monday and yesterday. The bars ranged from $5,000 down.

The mines surrounding Baker City have, for several years, been worked with tolerable success, but there has never been a season that opened with as fair prospects as does the present, both for placer and quartz mines.

Peter Thompson, who was herding sheep for Grier & Kellogg in Powder river valley, dropped dead on Monday the 17th inst. The coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from the effect of heart disease. He was a single man and it is not known that he has any relations in this country.

A Marion county farmer who doesn't do things by halves, has just finished sowing 200 acres of wheat for next year's crop. He expects to pasture it through the summer and fall with sheep, and thus make fully the expenses of plowing and seeding, but not let any stock whatever run on the ground when it is wet. By this means he expects to have a wonderful crop of wheat another year, and no doubt he will realize what he expects.

The Baker City *Democrat* of the 21st inst. says: "In digging away the earth in the foundation of the stone building now being erected on the grounds where the old N. W. S. stable formerly stood, two mail sacks were found on Monday morning, some eight or ten inches under ground. These sacks were cut open and the contents indicate that they were taken from the stage between the 20th and 30th of November, 1873—the letters now in them bearing the postmark of Nov. 22d or 23d, at Walla Walla, and 26th at Silver City. This shows that the robbing of the mail on this route commenced some eighteen months since."

The wool growers of Umatilla county met at the Court House on the 12th for the purpose of organizing a wool growers' association. A temporary organization was effected by electing J. H. Turner, Chairman, and Charles Seely, Secretary. Another meeting was called to meet at Pendleton on the 1st Saturday in June next to organize permanently and elect officers of the Association. The chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of W. H. Barnhart, Charles Seely and Jacob Fraser to draft a code of by laws. It is calculated that the society when organized will control at least three hundred thousand pounds of wool. The Secretary was directed to notify every wool grower in the county of the time and place of meeting, and is hoped that there will be a general turnout and that every one who feels himself interested will make it convenient to attend.

THE TERRITORIES.

The epizooty has abated at Walla Walla.

The Walla Walla grand jury at its recent session found nineteen indictments.

A grand circus is to perform in Salt Lake this week. Brigham Young has 34 free seats.

Twenty or thirty ox or mule teams a day often load at Corinne, Utah, for points to the north.

Rev. D. K. Nesbit, of Corvallis, Oregon, will lecture in Olympia in about two weeks on the subject of "Shoddy."

A Chinaman was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Walla Walla last week. His name was Lung Kau, and he was charged with the murder of his fellow countryman, Ah Nun.

The Bozeman (Montana) *Avant Courier* of May 2d, says that on the previous Sunday six white men were married at the Crow Indian Agency to squaws belonging to the Crow tribe. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Matthew Bird of the M. E. Church.

The N. P. R. R. sawmill at Tenino, on the 19th, commenced sawing the bill for two railroad bridges, respectively, over the Des Chutes (Tumwater) and Nesqually rivers, the two principal streams on the forty miles extension northward from Tenino.

A letter from Bitter Root valley, Montana, says: Times are hard; plenty of flour and wheat yet on hand, but no sale. Many farmers are discouraged and leaving the valley. Some seventy families have left, and most all the loose footed bachelors. Farms are selling very cheap.

The Kalama *Beacon* of last Saturday says: "As we go to press, news reached town that a party of prospectors arrived last evening from the head of Toutle river, who report finding good placer diggings up there, and exhibit eleven ounces of dust as a result of their discovery." We confess that we don't know just where Toutle river is.

Two persons have been arrested at Victoria on suspicion of having murdered Capt. Jas. Dwyer and wife on San Juan Island. Sheriff Billings of Olympia has gone to Victoria, and if it proves true that the guilty parties have been captured, steps will be taken immediately to have them brought back to the jurisdiction of Washington Territory for trial.

The Olympia *Courier* says: "Chehalis John, Nesqually Jack and Cattle Jim, called at a neighboring district school to see the scholars 'Mom mok Zum.' A mischievous boy placed a pincushion upside down in Nesqually Jack's chair. The noble red man arose with much alacrity, exclaiming that there was 'too much flea bite,' and concluded to defer a longer visit until colder weather.'

On Wednesday of last week Mr Geo. Beaver, the sawyer at E. S. Smith's sawmill, Kalama, met with an accident that came near a fatal termination. While the mill was in operation the pulley burst, and the centrifugal force discharged a piece of about ten pounds weight of cast-iron in the direction of Mr. Beaver, which struck him on the left cheek, inflicting a severe laceration of that side of his face.

The Walla Walla *Spirit of the West* of the 22d inst. says: "The trial of two or three Indians indicted for breaking into and entering Jeptha Arrison's house and attempting to blot out that gentleman's existence, is in progress to-day, and considerable interesting testimony is being elicited concerning the hair breadth 'scapes of the Arrison family now 'baply o'er.' Miss Anna Arrison, an intelligent young lady, when placed upon the stand, testified in a very candid, straight forward manner concerning the affair, even to the very important part which she herself played with her little hatchet. The noble red man sat in open Court with all the weighty gravity of a mud fence and classic grace of the 'stolen bottle.' The severest sentence which could be passed upon them would be to compel them to wash themselves. Ugh!' P. S.—The Indians were acquitted.

The man of enterprise creates, the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr Helmbold's Genuine Extract? Any sufferer from Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Diabetes, or other urinary disease, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the results. Helmbold's cures; the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin worms, pointed at both ends, are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life

Mechanical tinkering cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but the pure disinfectant and preservative, which under the name of SOZODONT, has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world. 33

Mr. John Kennedy, formerly of the Philadelphia Shoe Store, is now at the San Francisco Shoe Store with Fleischner & Crone, where he will be pleased to wait upon his friends and customers, with one of the largest and finest stocks of boots and shoes on the coast. He will also continue to take measures for ladies' custom-made shoes.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

The Portland Water Company take this method of defining their position on the purchase of their works by the city of Portland:

On the 25th day of April, 1872, this company received a communication from Messrs. W. S Ladd, J. B Congle, C. H. Lewis and S. G Reed, sub committee on water supply, appointed by the Mayor, asking the question:

"Will you dispose of your works to the city of Portland? and if so, you will state price, terms, etc"

Our answer was, we would sell, and the price, three hundred thousand dollars, to be paid as specified

Again, the Committee on Fire and Water called on us at our office, saying they came in accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council, on the 5th of February, to confer with us as to the purchase of our works by the city, to ascertain the price, and report to the Council at their earliest convenience This company named the same price, viz: $300,000, that had been named to the former committee, two hundred and forty thousand dollars coin, and the city to assume the payment of sixty thousand dollars currency bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in July, 1880.

The committee made their report to the Common Council on the evening of February 18, 1873, from which report we copy the latter portion, viz:

We have been permitted to examine the income of the Water Company for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, from rents of water, and from them we learn that the receipts would pay the interest on the bonds, the cost of operating the works, and have a considerable surplus, while the rents could be lowered one-fourth the present rates, and still pay rents sufficient to pay interest and cost of operating; thus giving to our citizens cheaper water, which is a matter greatly to be desired.

The increase of population in the city will increase the rents, and cheaper rates will increase the takers, without corresponding increase in the cost of operating; and in the no distant future your Committee believe that the rate can be reduced to one-half the present rates, and still leave a sufficient revenue to pay interest on the bonds and cost of operating while a small sum can be annually accumulating to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds

Under the provisions of our charter nothing can be done in the way of incurring an indebtedness sufficient to purchase or build Water Works by the city until the proposition is submitted to the people at a general election, and by them approved.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the proposition of the Portland Water Company for the sale of their Works, rights, &c., &c., be submitted to the people at the coming June election, as provided by charter, for their approval or rejection.

All of which is respectfully submitted

(Signed) J. B CONGLE,
J. C. MORELAND,
Committee on Fire and Water.

The Portland Water Company would respectfully state to the tax payers the fact, that they have not urged the city to purchase our works. We have simply answered in good faith communications from committees appointed by the Mayor and Common Council of this city, as we supposed in good faith on the part of the city, and as a continuance of our willingness to give to the tax payers and the public any information they may desire, in order that they may vote intelligently at the coming June election for or against the purchase of our works by the city, we submit the following abstract from our books for two years, with the probable rates for one year:

ABSTRACT—Water Rates of the Portland Water Company from July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872.

1871.	CONSUMER'S LIST.	
July		$ 3,283 84
August		3,418 20
September		3,421 35
October		3,235 15
November		3,230 20
December		3,186 41
1872		
January		3,096 17
February		3,168 63
March		3,269 22
April		3,286 14
May (estimated)		3,350 00
June		3,664 40
		$39,568 96
From City, County, Gas Company and Schools		2,068 00
From building purposes, street sprinkling, etc.		1,158 00
Total		$42,774 96

From July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873.

1872.	CONSUMER'S LIST.	
July		$ 3,784 32
August		3,806 84
September		3,635 40
October		3,434 66
November		3,380 00
December		3,380 00
1873.		
January		3,353 01
February		3,410 73
March		3,387 73
April		3,361 61
May (estimated)		3,650 00
June (estimated)		3,890 64
		$42,467 43
From City, County, Gas Company and Schools		2,068 00
From building purposes, street sprinkling, etc.		1,460 00
Total		$45,968 43

From the foregoing abstracts we submit the following deductions, viz:

	Rates.	Increase.
1872—Rates as per books	$42,774 96	
1873—Rates as per books (May and June estimated)	45,968 43	3,193 47
1874 Same ratio of increase	50,000 00	4,031 57
Estimated rates for one year, ending June 30, 1874		50,000 00
Interest on $240,000 bonds at 8 per cent.	19,200 00	
Interest on $60,000 currency bonds, bearing 7 per cent., say	3,780 00	
Expenses, allowing $1,000 more than present year	9,000 00	32,980 00
Surplus after paying interest and expenses		19,020 00
Rates for 1874, $50,000—25 per cent. less than present rates		12,360 00
Surplus after reduction of rates		$6,660 00

The city can run the works, reduce the rates 25 per cent., and leave a balance in favor of the city of six thousand, five hundred and twenty dollars; or, in other words, consumers that now pay $2 per month, can be supplied for $1 50 per month, and others in proportion, and still the city will receive a revenue without taxing the people for a water supply.

Any further information desired in relation to the Company's works will be freely given on application at their office.

Respectfully,
THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY.
H. D. GREEN, President.

May 26, 1873.

Dress Well.—The young man who desires the "wherewith" complete should always select the place where the articles desired can be obtained. For a neat-fitting suit, made of the very finest materials, the public is directed to the house of Fishel & Roberts, an establishment which ranks with the leading houses on the coast. The stock is complete, the attention paid to customers, and the promptness with which orders are filled, at once commends this house to all

For a fashionable suit of clothing, and the necessary outfit to make the attire of a well dressed man complete, call at J. O'Neil & Co's, where a new stock of clothes and furnishing goods have been placed upon the counters and shelves, ready for the inspection of customers. They furnish you with anything you desire at moderate rates, and will fill orders with dispatch.

A first class photograph is worth a *good price*. A poor one is of *no value whatever*. Therefore the merits of Buchtel & Stolte is—Superior work, equal to any in the United States, for which we demand a good price, and receive the same. Our new Viewing Wagon, for scenic views, is now ready, and all orders for pictures of buildings, etc., promptly attended to, at the First Premium Gallery, No 91 First street, Portland, Oregon.

Personal.—*Dr. Helmbold to the front again*. We are glad to see that during the Doctor's temporary residence in Europe the supply of his genuine Extract Buchu (the only known specific for urinary disorders and obscure complaints in either sex) has been supplied from the formula and apparatus by his representative here. Imitations are but poor counterfeits, and in nearly all the best known and most valuable remedy of the kind in the world. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

The public mind has been somewhat agitated with the Modoc war, an occasional marine or railway disaster, and the dull times, and the prospect of buying clothing at a figure not large enough to clean a man to the bedrock The place has been found where you can buy men and boy's clothing, or gentleman's furnishing goods, at the very lowest prices. It is at Beck & Waldman's, corner of Front and Washington street, where a full assortment of men and boys' clothing, in the latest styles, can be selected from

HISKELL'S TAR TER OINTMENT
Will cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Itch, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Old Sores, Scalds, Burns, Inflamed Eyes, Piles, Pimples, Blotches and all Eruptions of the Skin. Of the many thousand boxes yearly sold of this Ointment, we are yet to hear of a single case of failure There is no other remedy in the world backed by so many certificates of Wonderful Cures, as it can show. The genuine has the signature of the proprietors, Johnston, Holloway & Co. Fifty Cents a box, sent by Mail for Sixty Cents JOHN NEWMAN & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, Agents for the Pacific Coast 3

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS

For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will remove the severest Cold. Also,

Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.

Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00 Warm baths, 50 cents.

LUDWIG WITTHELM, Proprietor,
Witzsaid's Old Stand,
Washington street, near Front

IF YOUR WATCH IS OUT OF ORDER,
Hand it to
WOICKA,
No. 71 First street,
(NEXT TO LADD & TILTON'S BANK.)
Jewelry repaired promptly and satisfactorily, at moderate prices.

ARE YOU LAME?

With Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Partial Paralysis or Lame Back? Are you afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps, Pleurisy, Pain in the Breast or Sides, or any internal or external aches or pains? If so, use the never failing family remedy, PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL Price, small, fifty cents; large, one dollar For sale by all druggists.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

Cure Scrofulous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, heal old Sores, regulate your Bowels, invigorate your Liver, cure Fever and Ague, Constipation, Piles and Dyspepsia, with the Great Vegetable Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. Price one dollar For sale by all druggists.

A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists and Chemists, San Francisco, Sole Proprietors.

a23d3p6m

Wants.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE CLERK. MUST WRITE a good hand. Address with references, G. H., P. O Box 281.

Wanted

A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A man and wife; one as a Boatswain and Gardener the woman as Cook, also to do Washing and Ironing. Entire satisfaction guaranteed as to manner of work. Address, B. WOODS, Oregonian Office, Or through the Postoffice m20 d3c

Millinery Goods.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

All the Latest Styles

And everything pertaining to the business on hand

Low GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

SOLD LOW, CHEAPER THAN EVER, to suit the times. Drop in and judge for yourself, at

P. VAN FRIDACH'S,
79 DEKUM'S BUILDING, FIRST ST.

To Let.

For Rent.

THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. GEN. I. I. STEVENS, corner of Main and Nee 7th street. Apply to FERRY, WOODWARD & CO., 64 Front street. m16dlw

Board and Lodging.

FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two Single Gentlemen, can be obtained in a First Class family. The rooms are in the Second Story of the house, 12x17, and one 10x12 in size, one of the pleasantest locations in the city, on East Park, south of Main Street. Meals if not without board if desired Address F., P. O. Box 241. Portland, May 22, 1873.

To Let To Sell on Time.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to Let, eligibly situated, with grounds. Two cottages, with Lots, for Sale on time of $700 to $850.

A new Studebaker Hearse for Sale on time, or will exchange for Real Estate. Apply at PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, Cor. of Front and Taylor sts. m21d4w

For Rent,

A BRICK STORE, No. 208 Front street, 25x100 feet, also an OFFICE in the 2d story of Brick Annex. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Furnished Rooms To Let.

S. E. COR. WASHINGTON AND FIFTH STS. OPPOSITE PLAINER'S TOWN.

For Sale.

For Sale.

ONE OPEN BUGGY AND HARNESS, in good and strong order. Inquire at KOSHLAND'S DENTAL OFFICE, No. 120, First St.

A Tract of Timber FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF 295 ACRES, 40 ACRES IMproved, most in bearing, also 25 acres in Orchard, a thriving variety of Fruit; the land and timber is mostly all fine, and the location is one of the best in the State, a

The place is near Beaver Creek, easy of access to the city. Apply to J. O. KELLEY, 125 First street. m16lm

For Sale,

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, THREE MILES south of the city of Portland, fenced and cross fenced with picketed fence TWO GOOD HOUSES, THREE WELLS of GOOD WATER, large Creek running through the place; outbuildings, young Orchard containing Cherry Trees, bearing; Pear Trees, Apple and Peach Trees; Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruits, too numerous to mention; ALL GOOD BOTTOM LAND and in No. 1 condition, and is on a good thoroughfare. The price is but $20 PER ACRE SOLD This is a BARGAIN. Call at or address 293 Second street, Portland. m23d1m

For Sale.

12 sets BILLIARD BALLS;
12 dozen AGATE BALLS;
45 yards 6-4 MOSES'S CLOTH;
2 dozen boxes CUE LEATHERS;
12 reels NEW CUPS;
800 gals SOHO OIL;
46 gals WINE WINE (by case);
200 gals FINE WHISKY;
For sale at RETAIL by GEO. A. BURCH & CO. m21lm

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

CORBETT, FAILING & CO.,

HENRY FAILING AND S. W. CORBETT, JR.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
IRON and STEEL,
ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of
DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN R. FOSTER
CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,
THE BEST IN USE.

SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
MINERS' GOODS,
NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.

All of which is offered at Lowest Rates

He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders' Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS
TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and Upwards from Date of Deposit.
MONEY LOANED on approved Securities
BONDS, STOCKS and GOLD received on Deposit for safe Keeping.
COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted
INVESTMENTS made and Loans negotiated
SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold
AGENTS for the purchase of all kinds of Real Estate and Trust Business.

COLEMANS EUCALYPTUS

Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal qualities of the Eucalyptus, which is cultivated in every Gulf state, as also for its medicinal utility, having become the household remedy for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER and URINARY CANAL, and SEMINAL WEAKNESS It was found to have a direct affinity for the GENITO-URINARY GLANDS and their surroundings, and cures all by its alterative, healing and tonic properties more so than any other known remedy.

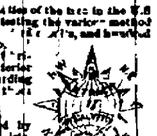
It is an invaluable remedy for all forms of the [illegible] and nervous maladies, such as BRONCHIAL, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHŒA, etc.

This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experience with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its merits. It can be relied upon as certain to give the patient relief, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 405 Kearney street, San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a powerful, yet harmless remedy, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, while the baneful results of the usual Quinine and arsenical remedies are entirely avoided

FOR PHYSICIANS, Coleman's Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus in 1 lb bottles

Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S. For sale everywhere, and by Hodge, Calef & Co., Wholesale Agents, Portland, Sole Agents for Oregon.



EUCALYPTUS.

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HENRY REDMOND,
No

Proposed Constitution.

[For the Farmer.]

Not having heard or seen any of the Committee on the Constitution for a Farmers' Union, since the adjournment of the State Convention, I have thought best to submit the constitution which I presented at the State Convention, to you, for publication in the *Farmer*. Not that it is perfect, nor that it contains any special merit, but I do so that the other members of the Committee, and especially the members of the State Convention, may consider the various features, and determine as to its defects and the necessary remedies. It would be strange, indeed, if it was not defective in some particulars, as its author has never had any experience in anything of the kind heretofore, and whatever it may have in the way of defects, I am sure none of us wants them perpetuated. I sincerely hope that every member of the State Convention will give this matter anxious thought and not depend upon me or any one else in particular, but let us all strive to perfect a constitution under which we will be willing to act, if act we must.

You will see that this constitution contemplates a Union under a stipulated contract, and not under the corporation laws. The corporation laws, as you all are aware, contemplate a joint-stock company with a moneyed capital. This, as I conceive, is not what we want. I therefore prefer a stipulated contract between the producers and responsible agents through whom we can sell, store, transport, or ship our commodities. What think you all? Should this sort of an organization fail to meet the views of the Convention, I would then recommend the scheme of our friend Watt as the next best alternative. WM. RUBLE.

EOLA, May 19, 1873.

PREAMBLE.

We, the delegates of the Farmers' State Convention assembled in the city of Salem, June 10th, 1873, believing the time has come in which it is necessary for the farmers of Oregon to organize for their protection and for the advancement of the common interest of the country, do ordain and adopt the following constitution, and recommend it to the farmers of the country for their approval and adoption:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This organization shall be known as The Farmers' Union of the State of Oregon.

ART. II.—The object of this organization shall be to promote the interest of agriculture by selling our surplus in bulk, by foreign shipment, internal transportation, storage, or any other lawful means by which our surplus commodities can reach the consumer without depriving the producer of a just recompense for his capital invested and labor expended in its production.

ART. III.—The officers of this organization shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall hold their office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified, and under whose direction the business of the organization shall be transacted.

ART. IV.—It shall be the duty of the State Board to take charge of surplus commodities entrusted to their care by members of the organization, and to store, transport, sell, or ship the same to foreign ports, as they deem best for the organization, securing, if possible, the best price the market affords, if they believe said price a just recompense to the producer; and, if not, to hold such commodities for paying prices, subject to instruction from the owner or owners thereof.

ART. V.—It shall be the duty of the Board to meet for business as often as three times per year, or oftener, if the business of the organization shall require it; and they shall sit upon their own adjournments, but a full Board and a majority vote will be necessary in order to do business for the organization.

ART. VI.—Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of said Board, before entering upon the discharge of their duties in the interest of the organization, to take a solemn oath or affirmation to faithfully discharge their duties as contemplated by the organization.

SEC. 2. provides that all the vested rights of property in such officers at the time of their accepting of office at the hands of this organization, shall be held and firmly bound to the organization in trust for the faithful performance of their duties, and no subsequent sale or transfer of such property shall vest it from right of a lizure by authority of said organization to liquidate the just claims of the same or any member thereof who shall suffer loss through the willful neglect, fraud, or mismanagement of any such officer.

SEC. 3 provides that no order, contract, sale, or consignment made by any officer of the Board shall be valid unless the same shall have the authority of the Board, and shall be specified in writing, signed by the President and countersigned by the Corresponding Secretary and recorded by the Recording Secretary.

SEC. 4 provides that no sale or transfer of any commodity aggregating the sum of one thousand dollars shall be made, whereby any agent or consignee shall be permitted to draw the money to that amount except by draft upon some reliable bank payable upon the order of the State Board to those to whom the money is due from such sale.

SEC. 5 provides that it shall be the duty of the State Board to negotiate with the banks or private individuals (if they can do so) for the use of money for the purpose of making advance payments to any members of the organization who are pressed for money, not to exceed one half the cash valuation of the commodities he has placed at the disposal of the State Board.

ART. VII. provides that there shall never be to exceed ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of the sales made through the State Board set apart for any other purpose than to pay storage, insurance, transportation, and commission upon the commodities sold; neither shall any officer or employee of said Board receive to exceed five dollars per day for any actual service performed by them in the interest of the organization.

ART. VIII.—SEC. 1 Any person engaged in any agricultural pursuit, or any person engaged in the home manufacture of any useful article, and who desires to make any sales or shipments through the organization, and who approves and signs this constitution, may become a member of the Farmers' Union, by stating opposite his name the amount of produce or manufactured commodities which he will hold subject to the order of said Board for the ensuing year.

SEC. 2 provides that any person signifying any amount of products or commodity to be held subject to the order of said Board, as provided for in the preceding section, and shall thereafter sell, convey, or in any way dispose of the same without the advice or consent of said Board, by which means the State Board or organization shall suffer damage for loss, shall be liable to the State Board or organization for the amount of such damage, or any amount thereof which does not exceed the cash value of the products or commodity placed by him at the disposal of the State Board.

SEC. 3 provides that it shall be the duty of every member of the organization to furnish the Recording Secretary of the State Board, by the first of May of each year, either in person or through the clerk of some minor organization to which he belongs, (this year excepted,) a written statement of the amount of products held by him subject to the order of the State Board, and on failure to do so will be held responsible for the same amount as the previous year.

ART. IX.—It shall be duty of the Recording Secretary of the State Board to receive from clerks or clubs, precinct or county organizations, or individual persons engaged in agriculture or domestic manufacture, a statement of the amount of surplus which such persons or organizations will place at the disposal of the State Board, and to keep a faithful record of the same in a book kept for such purpose.

ART. X. provides that each member of the organization shall be entitled to receive of the proceeds of the ultimate sales made by the board of any given commodity in exact proportion to the amount he has placed at the disposal of the State Board, according to its relative proportion compared to the whole amount of the same kind of commodity placed at the disposal of the said Board. Domestic sales may make an exception.

ART. XI. provides that the State Board shall have full power and authority to begin operations as per the provision of this constitution whenever there are commodities placed at their disposal to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars moneyed valuation.

ART. XII. provides that there shall be an annual convention held by this organization on the first Thursday of April of each year, at the capital of the State, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the purpose of discussing questions of interest to the Union, and at which time this constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of all the delegates present.

ART. XIII. provides that the basis of representation in said convention shall be one for every twenty-five members of the Farmers' Union in any given community, club, precinct, or county organization.

ART. XIV.—It shall be the privilege of the Convention to enact the necessary by-laws to enforce the various provisions of the foregoing stipulations, or to better secure the rights of members of the organization under it.

ART. XV.—SEC. 1 provides that it shall be the duty of the officers of the Farmers' Union to present their books and accounts to the annual convention for their inspection each year.

SEC. 2 provides that the books of the State Board shall be open to inspection at any time, upon the written requisition of any ten members.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26, 1873.

Gold in New York to-day, 118⅛.

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85 buying; 86 selling.

Gold bars are quotable at 800 fine.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 12s 3d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d.

Looking back over the past few months we can discover what stormy seas the business men of the whole United States have been sailing, and though we trust the worst is past, it is judicious to inquire into the causes of our troubles, and to see if these causes cannot be removed. One who is conversant with financial matters, and who has devoted much thought to the subject, gives as the great cause of the monetary derangement, overtrading and an overexpansion of credits. During the war the Government was in the market as a buyer of every conceivable commodity that was produced, a buyer of unlimited amounts, and at any rates which the seller might choose to ask, paying in cash for all the purchases made, with money turned out as rapidly as a prodigal Congress and the printing press could make it, in the ready form of promises to pay, that yet go unredeemed. This made money plenty, prices high, and everybody seemed riding to fortune on the advancing waves of a paper currency. Following the war came the great railway improvements, with their large subsidies from the Government in land and money, still keeping up the advancing tide of prosperity. When the Government ceased to be a purchaser and became, instead, a seller, when subsidies to Pacific Railroads had been expended, the crest of the wave had reached its highest flow and the ebbing process set in, the country was conscious of its wealth, and became extravagant to an unprecedented degree.

Notwithstanding the severe cost resulting from an entire dependence on foreign maritime carriers, we imported largely of every kind of merchandize, and coin at prices enhanced by the peculiar relations and changed circumstances in Europe. Property of every description increased in price under the influence of speculative feeling. The mineral resources of the country were developed and created new facilities for manufacturing in excess of normal consumption. New territory was opened by the railways, to an extent far surpassing even the increase of population. Money was abundant and its activity promoted trade in every channel, this abundance of money implied not alone the volume of currency existing in the country, but the means which were also extended through the medium of new banking institutions based upon credit that had apparently no bounds. The system of bank credits in fact supplied a means of capital which so far exceeded the scope of the money medium, as to render the latter comparatively insignificant.

All this time Europe was pouring her surplus capital in our lap—willing to invest in anything which promised to pay. Since the trouble over the *Alabama* arbitration, the attitude of that market has changed, and no more loans of any magnitude can be placed there. Estimating our indebtedness at two thousand millions at par, we are probably paying at the rate of ten per cent per annum on the amount actually realized. The balance of trade against us during the past three years averaged about twenty millions, annually. Visitors to England and the continent take, each summer, from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars, making a total against us which is worthy of consideration. As before stated, the ebb tide has set in and the hard process of marking down prices or appreciating our currency, of economizing in our public and private affairs, of curtailing credits and paying off old debts is going on and must continue until we reach the firm basis of specie, and the goal can be reached only by the road indicated. Marked as in the past, it always has been by broken credits and shrinking fortunes.

Miscellaneous.

The stock of grain in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports in the States and the Canadas and in transit May 3, was 22,123,159 bushels, embracing 6,821,054 bushels of wheat, 11,080,670 bushels of corn, 3,549,907 bushels of oats and 730,338 bushels of barley.

The San Francisco branch of the U. S. Mint is coining about $100,000 per day.

A San Francisco paper of the 21st says: "The steamer Japan sailed for Hongkong at noon to-day. She had only a moderate cargo, on account of the opposition from the British steamer Altona, to sail next Monday for the same port. The competition is particularly noticeable in the flour freight. The Japan carried only 1,300 bbls, the price being $7 per ton, a decline of 75 from the rates charged by previous steamers. The Altona offers to take it at $5, which is about as low as the rates by sail under the most favorable circumstances. It is said that the Chinese will transfer the bulk of their business to the British lines."

The bad prospect of the wheat crop in California will stimulate the planting of cotton in the San Joaquin valley, for it is not yet too late. The area planted will much exceed that of last year, several hundred acres being already in.

It is generally conceded by farmers and hide dealers that over one-third of the value of all the hides taken off in the North-west is lost by careless skinning and curing.

Home Produce Market.

Under this head business during the day has been slack. The epizooty has caused many teamsters to withdraw their horses from work, and the streets have been more quiet, but as yet no difficulty in securing drayage has been experienced.

Prices of produce have changed in but few instances since our last review. Wheat remains at $1 55 ₩ cental, with but few transactions noted. Dealers are proceeding cautiously under advices from abroad. Oats are dull and buyers have a full supply for present demand, and quote at 50c ₩ bushel. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Feed is in better demand. Hay quiet at quotations last given. Butter slow of sale and prices dropping. Bacon steady with no encouraging signs of an advance. Wool is still ruling at 20@22c ₩ lb. Receipts of produce to-day were slight.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship John L. Stephens, from San Francisco, will be due at this port to-morrow evening.

The bark Free Trade is discharging cargo at her berth.

The Puritan is still taking on her cargo of flour. She will go down the river and take on a large lot of lumber before her departure.

The Candidence has already completed discharging her cargo.

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Flour—No demand, except for local trade, which is being met at $5 50@5 60 ₩ bbl. Wheat—A lot of 750 sks fair at railroad depot sold for $1 80; range of market, $1 75@1 85, sale of 12,000 sks good shipping alongside vessels at $1 85.

Barley—Feed, $1 20@1 30; brewing, $1 35@1 50.

Oats—Market depressed; Oregon, 52½@2 10, other kinds, $1 90@2.

Hay—Two small cargoes common old, $12 75@13, and two cargoes new wheat, $17@17 50; choice, $20.

Potatoes $1 75@2 12½; holders of Humboldts asking $2, with about $1 75 bid. The Salmon is at hand, to-day with 600 sks Humboldt, supposed to be last of crop.

Dairy products—Best fresh roll butter has been advanced to 32½c, other kinds, 25@30c. Cheese, 12½@13c. Eastern and Oregon eggs, 17@20c. California, 18@20c.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Arrived—Bark Lahaina, Honolulu, schr Pacific, Coos Bay.

Sailed—Eastport, Coos Bay, Vidette, Port Townsend, Perpetua, Seattle.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $130. Buckeye, No. 2, $140. Buckeye, No. 1, $155. Buckeye Self Raker, $220. Hand Raker, $75. Buckeye Dropper, $225; Clipper No. 2 150; No. 1, 140; No. 4, 150. No. 5, 155; Springle Mowers Nos. 1 and 2, 125 and 135. Union 150; Ledger's Reaper, No. 1, 240; No. 2 200; Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 230; McCormick's Self-Raker, 200, Hand-Raker 175. Harvesters: Marsh's, 240. Haines' Headers, 255 and 355. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8-horse mounted power, complete, $875; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $925. Sweepstakes, $650 to $825, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, No. 1 to 5 feet, $525; No. 2, $575 to $725; Wheeler's Endless Chain, 500 to 625. Wagons. Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180; Pacific do, 145 to 170; Mitchell, with patent or square bounds and roller brake, 145 to $165.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 19@20c as per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½@12c, per yard, 14@16c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made French calf pegged boots, $7@7 50; Portland made kip boots, $6@7; J. K. & Co. B. B. B. extra French calf pegged boots, $7 50@8; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf, plain or quilted boots, $6@7; J. K. & Co Standard's, standing edge boots, $5@6; J. K. & Co. gents' calf Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $5@6; gents' B calf Prince Edward's face stitch boots, $4@5; gents' cable sewed Oxford ties, $5@6; gents' cable sewed Oxford ties, $4@5; gents' cable sewed Congress shoes, $5@6; men's Kendall's pebble lace ties, $4@5; men's buckle plow shoes, full stock, $3@4; Inferior grades at much lower quotations. Boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $3@3 50; boys' Prince Edward's face stitch boots, $2@3; boys' wax plow shoes, $1@1 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $3@3 50; ladies' B F kid for ball, $1@1 50; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid for balls, $2@2 50; ladies' J. K. & Co. glazed kid for boots, $2@2 50; ladies' J. K. & Co. glazed kid for boots, $2 50@3; ladies' Portland made calf balls, $2@2 50; ladies' buff pegged balls, $1@1 50. Misses and children's proportionately less.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14, dressed, $22@25; flooring, $24@28, lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Cargo lumber, $16@20 per thousand.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $3 50@4; Jams and Jellies $1 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $1 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 10, Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50, Green Peas, $2 50; Green Beans, $2 50, Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4. Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; California Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following prices: Costa Rica 20@22½; Guatemala, 20@21½; Rio and Manila, 21@21½; Java, 27@27½. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 28c; Chareres, 26c; Phoenix Premium, 21@22c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, 5½c; Borax, 16@17c; Blue Vitriol, 12½@13c; Potash Granite, 10c cash, doz, $2 25; Rosin, $1 50, $12a16; Saltpetre, kegs, 18@20c; Sulphur, $4@10.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@16 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@15½c; house sheeting, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 9½@10½c; do, 7/8 12½c; do, 4-4, 12½@22c. Cotton checks, 15@30c; linen checks, 18@22c; canvas, 16c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 16@20c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonades, light, 20@25c; do, heavy, 28@45c. Denims, 15@30c. Hickory stripes, 15@22c. Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Delaines, 18@20c. Linseys, 20@30c. Ticks, 9@14½c; do, 4-4, 18@50c. Bear duck, 22c. Table linen, damask, new, 35@65c; damask bleached, 50c@$1. Diaper linen, 30@37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35@40c. Awnings, black, 25@35c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Crash 10@16c. Ginghams—Domestic, 16@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Lawns 15@27. Percales, 25@30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 5½@6c; peeled, 7@7½c. Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c. Prunes, pitless, 18@20c; Raisins, new crop, in box, $4 50; half do, $2 50; quarter do, eighth boxes, $2; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do, 10@12c; Citron, 55@60c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl, $14; No. 2, $13; do kits, No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, half bbl, $4 50@5; bbl, $7 50@8; common brands, half bbl, $4 00@4 25; bbl, $6 50@7 00. Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $3; half qrs $4 50 to 4 75.

HOPS—Quotable at 20@25c ₩ lb.

LIQUORS—Market, jobbing prices, as quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@3, Rye do $2 50@4, Domestic do $1 30@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12, California brandy $3@6. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Jenn, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50; New England, $2@2 50; Jamaica, $4@8.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $35; refined bar, ₩ lb, 5½c; Sheet 14 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, ₩ lb, 42c; do Yellow, 49c; do bronzed tunned, 53c; do old, 18c. Tin plate—Plates charcoal, IX per box, $19 50; do IC char, $17 50; Roofing Plates, IC, $15; Tin, slabs ₩ lb, 37½c. Steel—English cast steel ₩ lb 18c. Lead—Pig ₩ lb 9c to 9c; Sheet 15c, Pipe 17. Bar 12@12½. Zinc—Sheets ₩ lb 14c. Babbit metal, 30@40 Quicksilver, 95c. Prussia wire has advanced 25@50 ₩c.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 25c; Walnuts, 18c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off for the trade are for Pearl, 9½c; pure, 12-lb boxes 10½c; 1-lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½c; 1-lb papers, 13c; corn, 1-lb papers, 13c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c; Cinnamon 45@50; Cloves, 25@30c; Nutmegs, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass: Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ₩ doz. Cinnamon, $2. Mustard $1 ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island at 8@10¼c. Yellow and Golden C. in kds, 11@11¼c; in hf bbls ½c higher; Crushed, 13¾@13¾c; in bbls, 13¾@13¾c; Powdered, 13¾@14c.

NAILS—Quotable 10 s 60d per keg, 6s 4d 25c per keg advance; 8d, 5s per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d; fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and bradheads, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Raw oils, Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 50c, Crystaline (8-gal cans), 60c; Crystaline (2-gal cans) 55c; Gaslight, 50@52½; China Nut, 92½@97c; Lard, in bbls, extra, $1 20; No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; No 1, 1 00.

PAINTS—We quote markets in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical paint in oil: Atlantic, 13½@14; Bartlett, 11@12; North River, 11; Greenback, 10½; French zinc white, 16; Devoe's zinc white, 12; lampblack, Eddy's, 50@60; Gordontown, 45@50; ordinary, 25@30; Venetian red, 6@8; Havre Ochre, 5@7; red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 13@14, fire proof, 50@5 cents.

RICE—China, 7½@9c; Patna, 8c; Island 10c; Carolina, 12½c.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₩ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Ground Rock, $18 ₩ ton; Carmen Island, $22@23; Liverpool coarse, $25; fine, $30@37 50.

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 70@72½c; half bbls, 65@67½c; bbls, 62½@65c.

SODERATUS—Barton's, 8½@9c; Donnelly's, 8½@9c; Babbitt's, 10@10½c.

SOAP—Quotable firm for R. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, 90c@$1 20 per lb; black, 50@90c per lb; Japan, in papers, 50@62½c per lb; lacquered box, 65c to 80c.

TURPENTINE—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ₩ gal.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets: Superfine, $22; XX 18; X 11 50; No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No. 1, bound, 10 00; No. 2 do, 8 50; No. 3 do, bound, 6 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, black border, $5; do, fancy border, 5 50; 3 pt Vicuna, 6 75; 3 pt Scarlet, 3 pt Green 6 75; 3 pt Blue, 6 50; 3 pt Indian Striped, 4 pt Gray, fancy B, 7 25; 3 B 6 75; 4 pt Vicuna, 8 75; 4 pt Scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, 8 75; 4 pt Blue, 8 50; 4 pt Indian, 8 50. No 1 Gray, 9 50. Plains—Blue Mix, 50c; 8 yard; Scarlet, 55c; White, plain, 40c; Twilled, 50c; Fancy Shirting, twilled, 50c; Plain Colored 40 to 45; Scarlet, plain, 45c. Cloths Hard Times, 90, to $1; Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25. Cassimeres, 6 4, 60c Doeskins, 1 10 to 1 25; Tweeds, 80 to 90c. Yarns: White and Gray, 1 25; Scarlet, 1 50; Repellant, 1 10. A deduction of 5c per pair on Blankets when sold by the bale.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill, $2 25@2 50; Rumford's, $2 50@2 75; Jones' $2 50@2 75; Donnelly's, $2 50@2 75.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.		CANNED GOODS.	
Oranges, per doz.	1 00		₩ doz
Limes, per doz.	50	Oysters, 2-lb cans	4 00@5 00
Cocoanuts, each	12	do 1-lb cans	3 00@3 50
Cala. Grapes, ₩ lb	none	Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 75@4 50
Watermelons, per doz	75@1 50	do 1-lb cans	2 50@3 00
Lemons, per doz.	75@1 00	Sardines, qr-cans	50@4 00
Peaches, ₩ lb		do half-cans	25@6 00
Apples, ₩ box	$1@1 50	Clams	3 25@4 00
Plums, ₩ lb		Green corn, 2lb cans	3 50@4 00
DRIED FRUIT.	₩ lb.	" Peas, 2lb cans	4 00@4 50
Figs, Cal	16@20	" Beans, 2lb cans	3 50@4 00
Figs, Asia Min, new	35@50	Tomatoes, 2lb cans	3 25@3 50
Figs, " old	20@25	Peaches, 2½lb cans	4 00@4 50
Apples	10	Pine apples, 2lb cans	4 25@4 50
Plums, (dried)	20@25	Strawberries, "	4 50@6 00
Prunes, Ger. & French	20@35	Blackberries, "	4 00@5 00
Pears	8@10	Apricots, 2lb cans	3 50@4 50
Bananas, ₩ doz	none	Jellies, in tins	5 00@6 00
GROCERIES.	₩ lb.	Jams, in tins	4 50@8 00
Coffee, ground	30@37	Mushrooms, ₩ doz	6 50
do green C. R.	20@25	SAUCES, ETC.	₩ doz. pts. qts.
do " Rio	none	Worcester Sauce	5 00@9 00
do " Java	30@33	Catsup, Tomato	2 50@3 00
do Mocha	60	do Mushroom	4 50@5 00
Sugar, crushed	14	Capers	4 50@5 00
do pulverized	14	Curry Powders	5 50@6 00
do granulated	15	Mustard, French	2 75@3 25
do Yellow	13	do Cal	2 50@3 00
do Island	13@13½	Pickles, English	pts 6 00
do No. 2	12½@13	" "	qts 9 00
do " extra	12½	NUTS.	₩ lb.
Milk, condensed	37	Almonds	20@40
Candles, adamantine	20@25	Walnuts	15@25
do Paraine	33@37	Brazil	25@30
do Sperm	62	Filberts	20@25
Oil, Kerosene ₩ gal	75	Peanuts	10@20
Ferry, Gosden ₩ gal	75	Pecan	25@30
	₩ lb.	Chestnuts	25
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50	Hickory	10@15
Imperial	1 25@1 50	GAME.	₩ pair.
Young Hyson	1 10@1 50	Ducks	0@3 75
Hyson	1 00@1 25	Geese	1 50
Eng Breakfast	90@1 25	Swan	2 00
Japan	65@1 00	Grouse	75
PROVISIONS, ETC.	₩ lb.	Venison, ₩ lb	62
Butter—		FISH.	₩ lb.
Fancy Dairy	45	Eastern Cod	15
Good do	37@40	Pacific Cod	6@12
Ordinary	25@30	Sturgeon	6
Cooking	20	Salmon	8@ 10
Cheese, California	25	Desiccated Cod	20
do Eastern	25	Mackerel, ₩ kit	2 50@4 50
do Oregon	25	Fresh Oysters ₩ 100	75
Bacon, quarters	18	VEGETABLES.	₩ lb.
do city cured	18@20	Squash	3
do Sugar-cured	18@20	Beets	3
Shoulders	10@12	Onions	5
Bacon, Clear Sides	12½@14	Carrots	3
do Breakfast	15@16	Turnips	3
Lard—		Cabbage	5
Pure Leaf, in tins	17@18	Celery, ₩ doz	2 00
Good, in tins	15	Cauliflower ₩ doz	4 50
In bulk	15	Potatoes, new	7
Honey, Yellow Comb	25	Asparagus	50
do White	37	Lettuce, per doz	75
Eggs, per doz	15@20	MEATS.	₩ lb.
BREADSTUFFS	₩ sack	Beef	10@12
Flour—		do choice cuts	12@16
Fancy Brands	1 50	Mutton	12@16
Choice	1 37	do choice cuts	20
Common	1 12½@1 25	Veal	12@20
Graham, extra	1 50	Pork	12@16
Cornmeal, Cal	4@5	do choice cuts	2
do Oregon	4@5		
POULTRY.	₩ pair.		
Hens, grown	$1 00@1 25		
Roosters, "	1 25		
Spring chickens	1 00		
Ducks, tame	1 50		
Geese, "	3 00		
Turkeys	5 00		

Samaritan Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

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Hassalo Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F. Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

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